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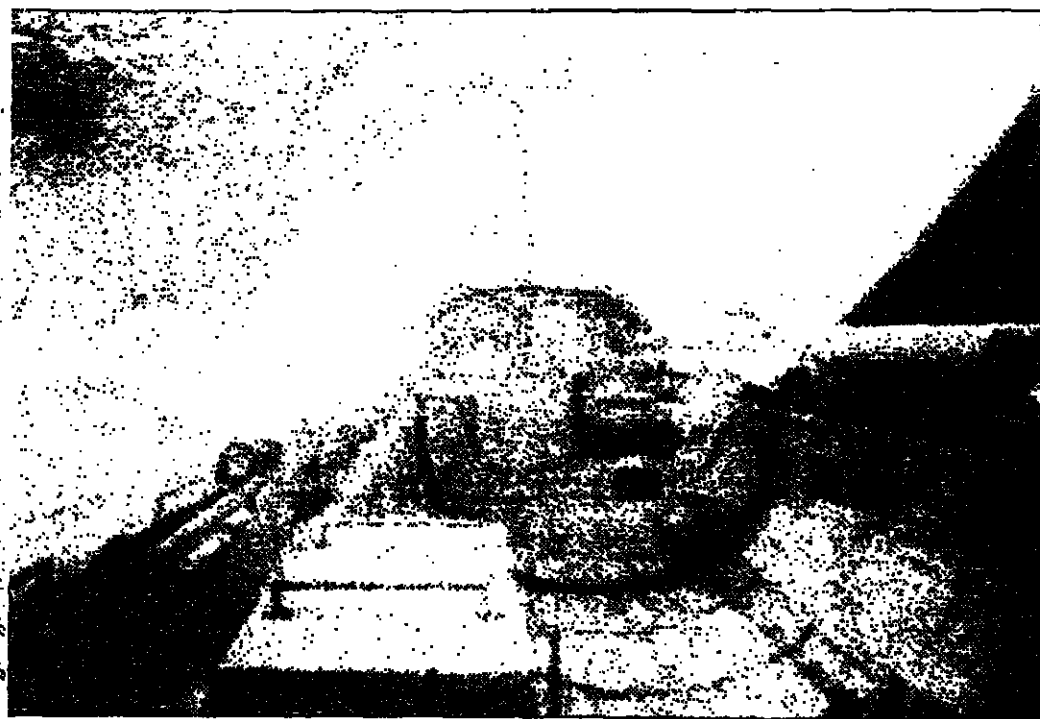
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1982

Established 1887



A picture beamed from the space shuttle showed its open cargo-bay doors and a part of the Earth.

Heat-Tile Loss, Camera Problem Mar Space Shuttle's 2d Day Aloft

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The pilots of the space shuttle Columbia reported Tuesday that some heat-shield tiles were missing from the spacecraft's nose, and a television camera on the ship's mechanical arm later showed more tile damage.

But the damage, spotted in the second day of the shuttle's planned seven-day mission, was not expected to jeopardize the flight. The visible tile gaps were in areas where relatively low temperatures occur as the ship re-enters the atmosphere and should pose no danger to astronauts Col. Jack R. Lousma and Col. C. Gordon Fullerton on their trip home Monday.

Trouble with another camera on the mechanical arm prevented a more extensive inspection of the craft, including the underbody, where tile damage would be more serious.

The camera problem also prevented the astronauts from trying to use the arm to grab an instrument on the shuttle's payload bay. If the camera cannot be operated, it might keep the astronauts from being able to lift scientific instruments out of the ship as planned Wednesday.

But engineers said the ship's complex mechanical and electrical equipment generally was in excellent condition.

Col. Fullerton said he and Col. Lousma noticed "a fairly big piece of white stuff" shortly after launch come flying back and hit the windshield.

Flight director Harold Draughon said ice falling away from the ship's external tank during the launch into space could have caused the damage.

Mr. Draughon said the upper nose of the shuttle, where most of the damage apparently occurred, did not require much insulation. Nevertheless, the report came as a surprise. On the Columbia's maiden mission some tiles were ripped off the tail of the spacecraft, but the shuttle came through the second flight in good shape.

The thin silica tiles in the area of damage were designed to shield the ship from temperatures below 700 degrees Fahrenheit (370 degrees Celsius).

It was the first time a camera on the arm had been used to inspect the ship for tile damage. The main purpose of the first telecast from the arm was to check on a problem with a circuit breaker that interrupted the launch.

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Mubarak Scoffs at Idea That Egypt Will Cool Its Relations With Israel

By Anthony Lewis
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak said he remains very optimistic about the peace treaty with Israel. He scoffed at the idea that Egypt might change its policy after Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai, scheduled for April 25.

"We are not going to change anything," he said in an interview here Sunday. "We have sacrificed a lot for peace. We don't intend to throw it away. We are looking forward to much better relations with Israel."

He said Egypt would like to restore relations with other Arab countries — "but never at the expense of our relations with Israel."

The interview immediately followed a meeting between Mr. Mubarak and his top advisers on the Israeli withdrawal plans and other recent annoyances in relations with Israel.

Egypt and Israel disagree about the exact location of the boundary just south of Eilat, Israel's southernmost town — an issue that could disrupt the withdrawal. Tension also has arisen over whether Mr. Mubarak will go to Jerusalem when he visits Israel. And a round of talks on Palestinian autonomy, scheduled to start in Israel Sunday, was canceled when Israel insisted it be held in Jerusalem, and Egypt refused.

The president said he was sure recent problems with Israel would be solved.

"I remember the words we agreed on when Mr. Begin was here to attend the funeral of Pres-

ident Sadat. We agreed about peace forever, and we shook hands on that. He mentioned it again in my house — that we should build peace forever. And I agree 100 percent," he said.

There has been considerable worry in Israel lately that Mr. Mubarak, after April 25, might try to restore relations with Arab governments when Sadat went to Jerusalem in 1977. The fear is that, as the price of returning to the Arab fold, he might play down or even cut ties to Israel.

"We signed a treaty," Mr. Mubarak said. "There is a complete withdrawal from our territory. There are diplomatic relations. We are not ready to drop that at all. Those who want to join us on this basis — we are ready."

He suggested that Egypt could be a good bridge to lessen the tension which may arise between Israel and our Arab friends. "For example, he said, if tension increases on the Israeli-Lebanese border, 'with the good will we have with the Israelis, we could slow it down.'"

He was asked about a statement by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, in an interview last week, that he knew Mr. Mubarak and was sure he would return unconditionally after April 25 to the Arab side against Israel.

"This is his own conception," Mr. Mubarak replied. "I'm not ready to ruin the interest of our country. I think that is enough to explain everything."

Last month The Washington Post quoted the U.S. secretary of

Cabinet Will Not Let Begin Quit Post

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM — A vote of no confidence in Israel's coalition government ended in a tie Tuesday, but Prime Minister Menachem Begin will remain in office despite an earlier threat to resign, a government spokesman said.

Before the 58-58 vote in the 120-member Knesset, Mr. Begin said through aides that he would consider a tie a personal defeat and would tender his resignation to President Yitzhak Navon, although he would not be required to under law.

After the vote, Mr. Begin summoned his Cabinet in an emergency session and the ministers voted, 12 to 6, against the resignation of the 68-year-old leader.

"With the participation of the representatives of the coalition, the government decided to reject the prime minister's proposal to report to the president to tender his resignation," Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor said. "The prime minister accepted the verdict and will not resign."

Mr. Begin, who first became prime minister in May, 1977, after 29 years in the opposition, was re-elected June 30.

The voting on the challenge capped a tense and rowdy 5-hour debate over three motions of no confidence in the government's handling of the recent conflict in the West Bank and Golan Heights.

The coalition government holds 61 seats, but several of its members had threatened to vote against the prime minister. He lost his majority because of Rabbi Haim Druckman, a member of one of the coalition parties, who has rebelled over Mr. Begin's insistence on going through with Israel's withdrawal from Sinai next month.

Until the last moment it was not known how Rabbi Druckman would vote. But he raised his hand (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Guatemalan President Yields, Military Coup Leaders Say

From Agency Dispatches

GUATEMALA CITY — President Romeo Lucas Garcia surrendered to dissident army officers Tuesday and was led away from the presidential palace, rebel spokesmen said.

The rightist officers, backed by tanks, planes and hundreds of soldiers, earlier Tuesday had surrounded the presidential residence and seized control of the capital, rebel spokesmen said.

"The army has control of the entire national territory," the rebels said in claiming victory. "All military brigades in the provinces must remain on the alert."

The troops had surrounded the national palace around 11 a.m. and seized the national radio, the airport, and key government buildings, witnesses said.

The coup leaders, who identified themselves as members of the "Young Officers Movement" and announced formation of a junta, reportedly are supporters of the far-right National Liberation Movement, known as the MLN.

The MLN's presidential candidate, Mario Sandoval Alarcón, who participated in a U.S.-backed rightist coup, ousted the government in 1954, called the country's latest election fraudulent and refused to accept it.

But reports reaching Washington said the coup attempt was believed to be headed by supporters of Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, a center-right candidate who was seen as the least conservative of those running in the disputed March 7 presidential election.

Other opposition parties also rejected the results of the election, won by Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, the candidate of a coalition backed by the government and the military. Mr. Guevara was to take office July 1 for a four-year term.

Firefights reportedly erupted in the first hours of the coup between army units in the provinces and the capital. There were no reports on casualties.

A radio broadcast by the rebels ordered those still in the palace to "come out with your hands up, one by one. We don't want to hurt you."

"We are not moved by any ambition of power... We are calling for a junta. To the people of Guatemala, we ask that they keep calm and to stay in their homes," it said.

An announcer said the army decided to seize power because "we cannot permit that a corrupt minority continue damaging the dignity of Guatemala and the honor of the armed forces."

The broadcast said the officers will form "a government representative of all sectors of the country and respecting all international treaties."

Martial music played in the background as the statement was read.

Guatemala radio reported a firefight between troops in and outside the military base in Quetzaltenango, the nation's second largest city, 43 miles (69 kilometers) west of Guatemala City.

Martin T. Roman, the press officer at the U.S. Embassy, said he could not confirm whether a coup was in progress. "We can't see what's going on down there," Mr. Roman said. "The radio reports unusual military movements, and even they haven't speculated" what it means.

In Washington, Dean Fischer, the chief U.S. State Department spokesman, had no comment on the coup attempt, saying that a reporter's question during the department's daily news briefing was the first he had heard of it.

The armed forces have been fighting sporadic leftist guerrilla uprisings since the 1940s, but the guerrillas have been intensifying their fight in the past three years.

Political violence has been heavy in recent months, much of it at the hands of rightist "death squads" that help the military hunt down and kill guerrillas and guerrilla sympathizers. A State Department report sent to Congress last month



Mario Sandoval Alarcón

said that politically motivated killings in Guatemala had risen to between 250 and 300 a month last year from between 70 and 100 a month in 1980. The report said there was no evidence of arrests or prosecutions.

Nonetheless, the Reagan administration has been trying to mend relations with Guatemala. Ties were strained under the administration of President Jimmy Carter because of allegations of repression, leading to a cutoff of military aid in 1977.

Salvadoran Rebels Ask Venezuelan to Mediate

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Salvadoran guerrilla leaders have asked President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela to help negotiate a settlement of the Salvadoran war.

Mr. Herrera, a strong supporter of President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, disclosed the rebel initiative at a news conference Monday. He said he was not ruling out a role for himself as mediator but reiterated his support for Mr. Duarte's government and for next Sunday's election in El Salvador.

"I must confess that I was surprised that they sent me the letter," Mr. Herrera said. "The only thing that one can do is to demonstrate good will toward the goal of trying to end the violence and seek an institutional and democratic resolution that would lead to peace."

He said the Salvadoran elections, which the guerrillas are trying to disrupt, are a "necessary first step" toward solving the country's problems.

The letter to Mr. Herrera was signed by the leaders of the five groups that make up the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, a spokesman for the president said.

A portion of the letter read to reporters said the guerrilla leaders were convinced that Mr. Herrera's "contribution to a politically just solution to the Salvadoran crisis could be great and even decisive."

Mr. Herrera said he has no power to obligate the Salvadoran government to negotiate with the guerrillas, who are trying to overthrow the civilian-military junta led by Mr. Duarte and backed by the United States. Mr. Duarte's government has rejected proposals for negotiations, calling on the rebels instead to disarm and participate in elections.

In El Salvador, about 2,000 government troops ended an operation in Chalatenango province Monday and returned to the capital Tuesday. There was no immediate word on casualties from the search-and-destroy mission, which started Saturday.

Military sources in Chalatenango City, the provincial capital, reported sporadic rebel attacks early Tuesday.

Guerrillas burned or bombed 18 buses Monday in San Salvador as part of a campaign to cripple the country's transport system before Sunday's national election of a 60-member constituent assembly. The rebels also have burned at least five buses in Chalatenango since Friday.

Leftist parties are boycotting the vote, asserting that the civil war prohibits free elections.

Six rightist parties are sponsoring more than 300 candidates in a campaign marked more by name-calling than serious debate. Most of the mudslinging has been aimed at Mr. Duarte.

He will almost certainly be chosen provisional president if his Christian Democratic Party wins control of 31 assembly seats.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Monday that the United States had seen nothing to contradict the Salvadoran government report that four Dutch jour-

nalists killed in El Salvador last week were caught in a cross fire between government and rebel troops.

The Dutch newspaper De Vrieskrant quoted an unidentified U.S. diplomat as saying the journalists were ambushed. A spokeswoman at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador said, however, that no embassy official had made such a statement officially and questioned whether the "source" existed.

Dutch Investigate Deaths

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The government said Tuesday that it is preparing a report on the deaths of the four journalists but cannot say when its investigations will be complete.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that an investigation in El Salvador by the Dutch ambassador to Mexico will last about a week. "The Netherlands is not fully convinced by the El Salvador government's version of the deaths of the journalists," the spokesman said.

Nicaragua, Honduras Escalate Border Feud

From Agency Dispatches

MANAGUA — Nicaragua and Honduras have lodged accusations against each other in the latest of a series of border incidents, and Honduras said it has uncovered a network of 40 Cuban-trained Nicaraguan spies.

Meanwhile, Mexico's foreign minister, Jorge Castañeda de la Rosa, visited Nicaragua Monday to discuss Mexico's regional peace initiative and to present Washington's proposals for an improvement in its relations with Nicaragua.

On Sunday, Nicaragua had asserted that three Honduran jets attacked a Nicaraguan patrol boat that had arrested two Honduran fishing boats reportedly found within Nicaragua's 200-mile "exclusive economic zone" in the Caribbean. But Honduras asked the Organization of American States Monday to hold an urgent meeting on alleged border violations by Nicaragua.

More than 60 armed clashes have been reported in three years along the border and in territorial waters. The most recent occurred over the weekend, when Honduran planes and at least one Nicaraguan boat exchanged fire after the latter captured Honduran fishing boats. Each country claimed the shooting took place in its own territorial waters.

Honduras also said Monday it had uncovered a Nicaraguan spy network of more than 40 Cuban-trained agents assigned to learn Honduran defense capabilities and subvert the country.

A Nicaraguan arrested Friday, Noel Ernesto de Jesus Vasquez Gutierrez, 48, said in a television interview Sunday that Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front had sent him to spy on Honduran exile groups based in Honduras.

He said there were about 40 Nicaraguan spies operating in Honduran territory and that the Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, Guillermo Suarez Rivas, was the coordinator of the spy ring.

"All of us were trained in Havana," he said.

Mr. Castañeda met Monday with Nicaragua's three-man ruling junta — Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Córdoba Rivas — as well as with Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Jaime Wheelock Roman, a top Sandinista commander who recently visited Washington. In Havana, he conferred with President Fidel Castro and Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodríguez.

Mexican President José López Portillo called Feb. 21 for three sets of parallel negotiations — between Washington and Havana, between Washington and Managua, and between El Salvador's warring factions — to deal with the three "knots" of tension in the region.

U.S. Infiltration Plan

NEW YORK (UPI) — The White House has approved a plan to pay bonuses to former and current members of the Green Berets to infiltrate Nicaragua.

A former member of the Army Special Forces unit said on CBS television Monday that he was approached by his former commanding officer in Vietnam and offered \$50,000 for six months — six weeks of training in Central America followed by infiltration into Nicaragua. The former Green Beret said he refused the offer.

CBS said the plan has White House approval and is scheduled to occur in April.

The unidentified soldier said he was supposed to perform the same duties that he did in Vietnam. He would not describe the duties.

However, he acknowledged the work was sufficiently dangerous and that as part of his contract his family would receive an insurance policy to take care of them for life if he died in Nicaragua.

CBS said some members of the Special Forces are being offered financial bonuses and may be pulled out of their current units to take part in the enterprise.

Walesa Rejected Offer To Migrate, Wife Says

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Lech Walesa's wife said Tuesday that the injured Solidarity leader had refused an offer from the martial-law regime to leave Poland with his family.

"Of course we refused," Danuta Walesa said in a telephone interview with The Associated Press from her apartment in Gdansk. She declined to say when or by whom the offer was made, and said only that the "authorities" made us an offer to leave the country.

The Interior Ministry announced early this month that it intended to deport the Walesas and their seven children.

Mr. Walesa, the elected leader

INSIDE

VOA Chief Quits

James Conkling resigned as director of the Voice of America after a stormy 10 months spent trying to reorganize the government broadcasting network. Page 3.

China Investment

China, looking for foreign investment in its industry, lists 130 projects for which it is seeking \$900 million. Page 11.

TOMORROW

Focus on Austria

A special supplement on Austria appears in Thursday's IHT.

the procurement of domestic grain does not improve, there may be problems in the pre-harvest period," Mr. Wojciech said.

The United Peasants Party newspaper, Dziennik Ludowy, said Tuesday that meat rations may (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Farmers Protest in Paris; Pressure Grows on France

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Dozens of tractors rumbled through Paris Tuesday at the head of tens of thousands of farmers marching to publicize their demand for better prices for produce and shouting slogans they hoped would carry all the way to the European Economic Community headquarters in Belgium.

The farmers' discontent added to the pressure on the French franc following setbacks for President François Mitterrand's Socialist government in local elections.

The Deutsche mark was fixed Tuesday in Paris at 2.6205 francs, its mandatory intervention level under the European Monetary System. It was the first time that level had been reached. The dollar surged to a new high of 6.2740 francs before easing slightly. (Page 11.)

François Guillaume, president of the National Federation of

Farming Unions, said that more than 100,000 people marched in support of a 16-percent increase in farm prices in the European Economic Community. Police estimated that 58,000 people took part in the peaceful demonstration.

EEC agricultural ministers, some of whom want to limit the price increase to 9 percent, are scheduled to discuss the issue at a meeting tentatively set for March 30 in Brussels.

However, EEC foreign ministers meeting Tuesday in Brussels agreed to postpone until April 3 negotiations on Britain's demand for rebates on its EEC budget payments, and this could postpone the farm-price discussions.

If the EEC refuses to exceed the 9-percent limit, French farm union leaders have urged the government to act on its own, possibly with increased government subsidies.



Thousands of farmers marched through Paris Tuesday to protest government price policies.

CIA Accused of Faking Evidence in Vietnam

By Michael Geder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former CIA officer has charged that the Johnson administration and the agency fabricated evidence in 1965 to help prove that the war in Vietnam was being fueled by outside arms and to set the stage for U.S. involvement.

The officer, Philip Liechty, 41, said that he inadvertently came upon CIA documents early in his 15-year career with the agency that specifically described plans to provide such false evidence.

Mr. Liechty, a specialist on Asia, eventually became a case officer handling secret missions in the CIA's top-secret Directorate for Operations. He contended that he was fired in 1978 because he was a "dissonant voice," complaining about the way the directorate was run and charging that intelligence was being manipulated. The official explanation for his dismissal, he said, is that it was part of a personnel cutback.

One set of documents that Mr. Liechty said he saw in the early 1960s involved a plan to take large amounts of Communist-bloc arms the CIA had collected and stored in warehouses, load them on a Vietnamese-style coastal boat, fake a fire in which the boat would be sunk in shallow water and then call in Western reporters to see the captured weapons as proof of outside aid to the Viet Cong.

Professional Work
He said the other documents involved an elaborate operation to print large numbers of postage stamps showing the Vietnamese shooting down a U.S. Army helicopter. Mr. Liechty says this was a highly professional job meant to show that it was produced by the North Vietnamese because the Viet Cong would not have had such capabilities.

Mr. Liechty contended that the CIA printed sheets of those stamps. Letters in Vietnamese were then written and mailed all over the world. "And the CIA made sure journalists would get hold of them," he said.

If Mr. Liechty's claims are accurate, the CIA scored a public relations coup because a color enlargement of the "North Vietnam Stamp" appeared as the cover of Life magazine on Feb. 26, 1965, just two days before the Johnson administration published its "white paper" on the fighting in Vietnam called "Aggression From the North."

Mr. Liechty says several sheets of the stamps were in the file that he saw and they were all printed on CIA presses.

An account of a sighting on Feb. 16, 1965, of "suspicious" vessel carefully camouflaged and moored just offshore along the coast of Phu Yen province" in

South Vietnam is also accorded considerable space in the white paper.

The cargo vessel was "sunk in shallow water" after a reported attack by South Vietnamese forces. The vessel was said to contain at least 100 tons of military supplies "almost all of Communist origin, largely from Communist China and Czechoslovakia as well as North Vietnam." The white paper noted that newsmen visited the site and saw the cargo.

Mr. Liechty says the plan suggested that there were to be a number of such incidents. He is convinced that the incident described in the white paper was one of those staged. "Everything matched perfectly," he said.

Publication of the white paper turned out to be a key event in U.S. attempts to document charges that North Vietnam and other Communist countries were supporting the insurgents in the South and to prepare U.S. public opinion for what was to follow soon: the commitment of U.S. combat forces to the fighting.

Later events made it clear that North Vietnam was indeed heavily involved in the war in the South.

A CIA spokesman, Dale Peterson, said: "It is not our policy to comment on such allegations."

Mr. Liechty joined the CIA in the summer of 1963. His first two years there were spent searching CIA "personality files" looking for what he calls "derogatory or inflammatory information on individuals that other branches of government are seeking information about."

One day Mr. Liechty said he pulled a misplaced file "and there was a quarter-inch of documents inside relating to Vietnam operations. The top three or four pages were an operating plan of a new agency proposal to fabricate evidence of outside support of the Viet Cong effort in South Vietnam. This was no rough draft. It was a carbon copy of a final proposal and my recollection is that it was written in response to direction from the White House and could not have happened without Johnson's approval."

When he first saw the documents, he said, he had "no idea where these guys were going." But later, he said, it became "clear what they were doing. This was intended to con the Congress and the American people." It was supposed "to support the view that what was going on was all instigated, supported and controlled from the outside."

Mr. Liechty said he has been hesitant to talk publicly but decided to because "the point is that what is happening now in El Salvador looks so similar to what I saw of the agency role in preparing the groundwork for a big U.S. involvement in Vietnam."



Shops on the West Bank of the Jordan were closed for the fifth straight day Tuesday as a general strike by Palestinian Arabs against the Israeli occupation continued. Sporadic protests broke out. Troops fired in the air and used tear gas on the demonstrators. Three Arabs have so far been killed.

Cabinet Votes to Block Begin Resignation

(Continued from Page 1)

along with the Labor Party, the Communists, the tiny Shinui (Change) Party, the rightist Tehiya faction and the right-of-center Telem Party.

Rabbi Drukman belongs to the National Religious Party, senior member of Mr. Begin's coalition, but he quit the coalition a few weeks ago.

The two Tehiya members normally back Mr. Begin but sided with Labor to show their opposition to the withdrawal from Sinai.

Mr. Begin has survived four no-confidence votes since his re-election. The latest was over Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights Dec. 14.

As the debate opened, troops fired shots in the air, used tear gas on rioters and smashed padlocks of striking shopkeepers in the occupied West Bank in the fifth straight day of violence over the firing of a Palestinian mayor.

In Jerusalem's eastern sector, Arab youths burned tires, threw stones and tried to convince shopkeepers to close their stores, the Israeli radio said. Hundreds of police and border troops patrolled the capital's Old City to maintain order.

Three Arabs already have been killed by Israeli gunfire and more than a dozen wounded in the latest wave of violence in the occupied territories, and as the debate began in parliament, Communist deputy Toufik Toubi shouted at government speakers. "You are murdering Arabs."

Disruptions also spread to the occupied Gaza Strip, where munici-

pal clerks in Rafah struck over allegations an Israeli officer raped a teen-age girl. The military said she was detained briefly and "made up the story perhaps for revenge."

During the debate Mr. Sharon's reference to the outcome of the elections in April, 1976, on the West Bank riled Mr. Peres who served as defense minister in a Labor government then. He accused Mr. Sharon of inciting the public against him and of distorting facts.

Mr. Peres charged that the Begin government blundered almost in every political sphere, citing specifically the Israeli blockade of the Druse Arabs on the Golan and an alleged Israeli plan to close the Jordan bridges and turn the West Bank into a "Palestinian ghetto."

In the Gaza Strip, the military reported four Palestinian youths were injured during the dispersal of a demonstration there. A spokesman said they were not hurt by gunfire, but did not know what caused their injuries.

Four soldiers were injured by stones hurled in the demonstration, the military said. Rafah was under curfew.

Egyptian Envoy Sees Begin

JERUSALEM (UPI) — A senior Egyptian envoy spent two hours with Mr. Begin Tuesday and predicted an early agreement in the border dispute threatening to halt Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula. "All the problems will be solved in the immediate future," said the envoy, Osama el-Baz, who was

sent to Israel by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Asked if "all the problems" included the most thorny of 15 points of difference along the permanent border, Mr. el-Baz said, "It concerns everything."

Record in U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The administration Tuesday asked Congress to approve a record \$2.485-billion foreign aid program for Israel. It is the largest single bilateral U.S. aid program in the world.

Egypt's Ties With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

hear it. They're withdrawing from the whole Sinai and making a problem for one and one-half kilometers."

The Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, is due in Cairo early in April for further talks on the issue.

On the Jerusalem problem, Mr. Mubarak also expressed a calm view, but he said the problem must be recognized.

It traces to Israel's 1980 declaration of "a complete and united Jerusalem" to be Israel's capital. Mr. Mubarak said that when he was planning the visit to Israel, he suggested that a formula be found quickly to deal with the issue.

The next thing he knew, Mr. Mubarak said, the Israeli Cabinet was saying it would be better not to make the visit if he did not go to Jerusalem. "Such a statement in front of public opinion here," he said, "was like pressure exerted on me. It was not acceptable. I think nobody could accept that and go at this time. Some time goes down, until this tension goes down, especially at this very sensitive period."

But still, he said, "there is a decision that I'm going to visit Israel," so he will do so "after a while." The autonomy talks have been extremely difficult, and most observers see little hope for agreement. But Mr. Mubarak said he had "very good hope" that Egypt and Israel could agree, if the talks resume, on a declaration of principles for autonomy.

With a declaration of principles, Mr. Mubarak said, the Palestinians and Jordan might be drawn into the negotiations over the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Walesa Exile Said Refused

(Continued from Page 1)

have to be reduced further because of a shortage of food grains. Meanwhile, Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the disbanded Association of Polish Journalists, forecast Tuesday that up to 2,000 journalists would lose their jobs because of their political opposition to martial law.

Mr. Bratkowski, a staunch critic of martial law, made the prediction in an interview with Western correspondents in his first public appearance since the crackdown. He said his association had been eliminated as part of what he described as the military's war on the Polish intelligentsia. Some 2,000 newsmen, or 15 percent of the journalistic community, would lose their jobs as a result, he said.

A new journalists' association, subservient to the regime, made a formal application for registration Monday.

Elsewhere, police raided apartments in the southwestern city of Czestochowa, seizing "subversive" materials and arresting four persons, Warsaw television reported Monday night.

U.S. Rejects Compromise On Sea Law

Final Accord Seems Unlikely on Treaty

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United States has rejected as inadequate compromise proposals advanced by smaller industrial nations at the conference to fix rules for the seas.

The United States, backed by other major industrial powers, asserted Monday that the compromise had either ignored or was unclear in nine areas affecting seabed mining that Washington regards as vital.

Envoys at the eight-year-old Law of the Sea Conference, which is now in what is supposed to be its last stage, said the American position hardened the deadlock with Third World countries.

Representatives from Asia, Africa and Latin America have said they would bargain over the compromise only if its reach is not expanded. In effect, the United States is insisting that the proposal must be enlarged.

The conflicting aims heighten the prospect that the smaller industrial nations and the Soviet bloc will adopt a treaty by April 30, but that the document will not be signed by the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Japan.

The draft treaty would create an international authority to curb exploitation of seabed minerals and protect metal prices on shore.

Ceiling Not Mentioned

The United States has maintained that there should be no ceiling on the minerals mined. The compromise plan, however, did not mention a ceiling, a provision easily sought by the Third World as a precedent for future commodity cartels.

Washington has also sought major changes in the voting arrangements for the council that would govern seabed mining. The changes would enable the United States and a few other industrial nations to block any rules or even impose those of their own design.

The difficulties are further compounded by the plight of the deputy chairman of the U.S. delegation, Leigh S. Ratiner. American officials have confirmed that a strong effort is under way within the Reagan administration to dismiss him. The officials said that some mining companies fear Mr. Ratiner will make too many concessions.

Delegates from both industrial and Third World nations fear that Mr. Ratiner's departure would seriously handicap the slim prospects of any agreement signed by the United States.

The compromise plan was drawn up by 11 nations, five from Scandinavia, and Australia, Austria, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland and the Netherlands. The conference president, Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore, will now make one more effort to bring the United States and the Third World together.

Tile Loss Mars Shuttle Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

terfered with camera operation earlier.

Thirty thousand tiles protect the Columbia from temperatures above 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,093 Celsius) generated by air friction as the ship re-enters the atmosphere. The most critical tiles are black and are located on the nose, the underside of the ship and on the leading edges of its wings and tail.

The shuttle is scheduled to circle the Earth 115 times before landing Monday on a New Mexico desert airstrip.

The Columbia was keeping its tail the sun Tuesday to show well it could withstand the structural stress of expanding on one side under the sun's constant heat while contracting under freezing temperatures on the other. It was also a test of the heating and cooling systems.

It was the first of three thermal tests that are considered the main objective of the flight. The shuttle's nose will be pointed later toward the sun for 80 hours; afterward, its top will be turned to the sun for 26 hours.

Surfaces on the side of the spacecraft facing the sun were expected to heat up to 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93 Celsius) while areas in the shade could cool to 200 degrees below zero (-128 Celsius).

The astronauts Tuesday spent nearly four hours testing the ship's robot arm and performing a biological experiment. The experiment was designed to demonstrate that a process known as electrophoresis can use variations in electric fields to separate different biological cells during space flight.

The astronauts said they had some difficulty sleeping during the night. Monday night, Col. Lousma said he had experienced some nausea after reaching orbit, but felt better before going to bed. Such space sickness is not uncommon among astronauts.

The pilots began their second day in space when mission control radioed up strains of the song "On the Road Again" by country singer Willie Nelson.

Siad Barre Arrives in Paris

Reuters

PARIS — Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre arrived here Tuesday for a two-day visit designed to win French diplomatic support and increased aid for his country, which has been hit by drought.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Peking Warns U.S. on 2-China Policy

United Press International

PEKING — China warned the United States Tuesday that it cannot maintain "normal relations" with Peking unless it steers a drift toward a two-China policy.

A commentary by the Chinese news agency blamed the United States for continued arms sales to Taiwan, for allowing Taiwan to fly its flag at a softball championship this summer and for maintaining commercial, information and liaison offices.

The commentary was the latest in a series of threats to downgrade diplomatic relations with Washington unless the United States eases its support for Taiwan.

Nations wanting diplomatic ties must acknowledge that "there is only one China, that the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of the Chinese people and that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory," the commentary said.

NATO Ministers Meet in Colorado

The Associated Press

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Western alliance defense ministers on Tuesday opened a two-day strategy session that is expected to endorse a decision to deploy new missiles in Europe while continuing to negotiate arms reduction with the Soviet Union.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and representatives of 12 other NATO countries met in a closed session dominated by nuclear deployment and disarmament issues. It was the first alliance meeting in the United States since April, 1974.

David Martin, director of nuclear planning for NATO, said he expected the ministers to reaffirm a 1979 decision to base 572 new medium-range U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe beginning in 1983. At the same time, the ministers will agree on the need to continue the negotiations in Geneva to reduce the number of U.S. and Soviet medium-range weapons in Europe, Mr. Martin said.

U.S. Nuclear Sub and Ship Collide

The Associated Press

NORFOLK, Va. — The nuclear attack submarine Jacksonville and a Turkish-registered freighter collided off the Virginia coast, but nobody was injured and no radioactive material leaked, the Navy said Tuesday. The Jacksonville suffered only minor damage in the incident Monday night. Capt. John Peters, a spokesman at Atlantic Fleet headquarters, said. Both ships were able to sail off under their own power after the collision about 25 miles off Cape Charles, he said.

Lt. Cmdr. Tony Hilton, spokesman for Submarine Force Atlantic headquarters in Norfolk, said a preliminary inspection of the Jacksonville found "bumps and scrapes but no holes," and the Navy planned to have divers "make sure there was no more damage." He said he understood the freighter, the General Z. Dogan, also suffered only minor damage.

Reagan Asks Aid for Depressed Areas

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan proposed Tuesday tax breaks and waivers of government regulations to stimulate investment and create jobs in depressed areas.

Under the program, which requires congressional approval, the Department of Housing and Urban Development would select 25 areas a year as "enterprise zones." The White House said that for most companies in the zones, the program would reduce corporate income tax by 75 percent or more, eliminate capital gains tax, provide relief from tariffs and duties in cases in which the zones also were designated "foreign trade zones" and provide income tax relief to employees.

Government agencies could relax or remove certain rules, but the program would not affect the minimum wage, civil rights regulations or those whose relaxation would harm public safety or health, the White House said.

12 Iranian Brigades Crushed, Iraqis Claim

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iraq said Tuesday that it had crushed 12 Iranian Army brigades and inflicted 10,000 casualties in a counterattack in Iran's southwestern oil province of Khuzestan.

The report, issued by the official Iraqi news agency, followed Iranian claims of similarly large victories against the Iraqis in an offensive launched Monday west of the Khuzestan towns of Dezful and Shush.

Tuesday's Iraqi announcement confirmed that Iran had launched an attack but said that Iraqi forces had contained it and begun a counteroffensive, routing Iranian units and surrounding some of them. Iraqi forces had killed and wounded more than 10,000 Iranians and had taken a large number of prisoners, it said, and 12 Iranian brigades were crushed.

The claim followed Iran's assertion that its forces had killed or wounded 12,000 Iraqis and captured a large tract of occupied land in a big attack in the area Monday.

Tuesday's fighting reportedly occurred 75 miles (120 kilometers) north of Ahwaz, capital of Khuzestan, where the Iraqis began a major offensive Monday. Iraq and Iran have been fighting since September, 1980, over disputed territory along the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf.

The Iraqi news agency quoted military sources at the front as saying the 77th Iranian Division was wiped out shortly before dawn by Iraqi units which captured a "large number of troops, including high-ranking officers."

The Iraqis left many Iranian soldiers "in a state of panic and inflicted heavy losses in men and military hardware," the agency said. "The military operations zone is full of Iranian corpses."

An Iranian spokesman, reached by telephone from Beirut, said

Iraq's claim to be fighting back around Dezful and Shush, on the war's southern front, was not true.

"They tried to mount a counteroffensive, but failed," the spokesman at the War Propaganda Organization in Tehran said.

Tehran radio said more than 5,000 Iraqis had been killed and 7,000 wounded in the Iranian offensive Monday. More than 6,000 others were captured, the Iranian accounts said.

An Iranian war communiqué, carried early Tuesday by Tehran radio and the Iranian news agency, said 462 square miles (1,201 square kilometers) of Iranian territory, occupied by Iraqi forces at the outbreak of the war, had been recaptured in the Monday offensive.

Clergyman Assassinated

BEIRUT (AP) — Guerrillas assassinated a clergyman in northwestern Iran, and government troops killed seven leftist terrorists, Tehran radio said Tuesday. The broadcast said Mullah Karim Shahrkandi was assassinated by counterrevolutionaries Monday night as he was leaving a mosque in northwestern Mahabad, in the heart of the country's Kurdish-populated region.

The radio did not say where or when the leftists were killed but said they belonged to the Mujahadin-el-Khalq and described them as "important elements in the latest wave of terrorism" against the fundamentalist regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Kurds Defect

VIENNA (AP) — Three men of a 20-member Kurdish folk dance group from Iraq have asked Austrian authorities for political asylum because of "massive repression" and persecution in Iraq. The Austrian news agency reported Tuesday.

U.S. Astronauts to Test How Well Insects Cope With Weightlessness

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Along with two astronauts, other forms of life are riding aboard the U.S. space shuttle: 10 moths and 10 honeybees.

The astronauts are to watch and photograph the insects trying to fly in the weightless environment of the Columbia, which was launched into orbit Monday for a seven-day trip. The two species, the velvet bean caterpillar moth and the honeybee drone, were chosen because of the great difference in their ratios of body mass to wing area.

Insects, including fruit flies, have been carried into orbit to test the genetic effects of prolonged space radiation, especially on their wings. Insect flight in orbit has not been studied, however, apart from fleeting glimpses of two flies that circled the Earth as stowaways aboard the U.S. space shuttle Skylab in 1973.

The effect of zero gravity on insect flight has been tested in 30-second periods of weightlessness in jets zooming into high loops from the Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, Calif. Bill Williams, who has conducted such experiments there, said the insects "didn't know which way was up," became extremely disoriented and flew in aimless patterns.

But insects are extremely adaptable, Mr. Williams said in a telephone interview. He said that during the more extended weightlessness of orbital flight, the insects may find a way to cope, perhaps by using reference points on the cage rather than gravity for orientation.

The experiment was devised by an 18-year-old student from Adams, Minn., one of 10 finalists in the first competition among students to design experiments for shuttle missions. The project is designed to encourage study of science and technology in secondary schools.

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Dobrynin: Master of Superpower Diplomacy

His Light Touch as Soviet Envoy in U.S. Has Eased Tensions for 20 Years

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was virtually on the eve of a scheduled summit meeting with Soviet leaders in May, 1972, that President Richard M. Nixon ordered the mining of Haiphong harbor and a new round of bombing against Hanoi, leaving American officials uncertain as to whether Mr. Nixon would still be welcome in Moscow.

In fact, at a May 10 meeting in the White House map room with Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, playfully teased Mr. Kissinger into forecasting the Soviet response. Only after Mr. Kissinger bet that Moscow would postpone the summit did Mr. Dobrynin let him know that the meeting was still on.

That little byplay at a moment of sharp confrontation in Soviet-American relations illustrates the ease with which Mr. Dobrynin has moved at the top levels of the U.S. government and the light touch he has sometimes used to smooth the tensions of superpower diplomacy since he

officially took up his post 20 years ago this month.

Although the Reagan administration has yet to establish its approach to Mr. Dobrynin, it is clear that the ambassador has built a record of high-level intimacy with the five previous administrations. Mr. Kissinger termed him "a thoroughgoing professional" and, in a jostling tribute, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, called the ambassador "the most delightful foreign adversary of my four years, a charming host and a skillfully evasive negotiator."

Ever the diplomat, Mr. Dobrynin, 62, declines to discuss his record publicly.

He has astonished American officials by calling President Lyndon B. Johnson at home at night to get clarification of a presidential message, eaten hot dogs with President Gerald R. Ford and surprised suburban Washington teenagers by biding in his jeans into McDonald's with his grandchildren.

For two decades this personable, towering Russian with a puckish sense of humor has been at the diplomatic nexus of every

major Soviet-American showdown or negotiation.

In the Kennedy era, as a very new ambassador, Mr. Dobrynin was the critical go-between with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy during the Cuban missile crisis. Within a month of Mr. Nixon's inauguration, he began meeting privately with Mr. Kissinger once a week and eventually became the main channel for negotiating the first strategic arms agreements.

When Mr. Carter got into a diplomatic donnybrook with Moscow over the presence of a Soviet military brigade in Cuba, Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance felt that Mr. Dobrynin's efforts were so important to breaking the impasse that the ambassador was asked to end home leave in Moscow where his newly widowed mother was dying.

"Dobrynin came here at a hot time of problems over Berlin and Cuba, and he made himself valuable with good advice while our ambassadors couldn't establish rapport with the Kremlin," William G. Hyland, a longtime Kissinger aide, said.

But the praise has not been universal. The most damaging

suspicion, voiced by Theodore C. Sorenson, a top Kennedy lieutenant, is that Mr. Dobrynin lied to Kennedy in 1962 when he assured him there were no Soviet nuclear missiles being installed in Cuba.

Some former Nixon and Carter administration officials, asking not to be quoted, also contend that Mr. Dobrynin has taken advantage of American openness to help lull the U.S. establishment into expecting too much from détente and discounting the Soviet military buildup. Some also question whether he warned the Kremlin adequately that Soviet aggressiveness in the Third World would turn détente sour in Washington.

American Kremlinologists speculate that with his long tenure in Washington Mr. Dobrynin has become so Americanized that it has cost him in career terms.

At his high point in the Nixon-Kissinger heyday of détente, Mr. Dobrynin was widely discussed as a possible successor to the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. But he did not move up when Mr. Gromyko was elevated to the Politburo in 1973 and since then, some



Anatoli F. Dobrynin

Kremlin observers note, former Dobrynin subordinates have come to outrank him.

However, Mr. Dobrynin has proven himself a political survivor. He has not only lived down American antagonisms over the Cuban missile crisis but also the overthrow of the late Nikita S. Khrushchev. And the memoirs of former presidents and other leaders make plain that he was often at the center of the action because both sides trusted him as an emissary.

VOA Director Resigns After Stormy Reign

Staff Resisted Change In Broadcast Agency

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — James B. Conkling has resigned as director of the Voice of America, ending a stormy 10-month tenure during which his effort to reorganize the government broadcasting network met with widespread resistance from its career employees.

Charles Z. Wick, director of the International Communication Agency, the parent organization of the Voice of America, said the resignation was voluntary and reflected Mr. Conkling's inability to adjust to working in the government.

According to Phyllis Kaminsky, spokeswoman for the agency, Mr. Conkling told VOA employees Monday, "I realized that I have been in the private sector too many years to be able to understand the different ways of government workings."

"No Political Pressure"

Mr. Conkling, a former record company executive with experience in motion picture consulting, added that "there was no pressure on me to resign by Director Wick."

Mr. Wick said that the associate director of programs, John Hughes, 51, a former editor of The Christian Science Monitor and a recipient of a Pulitzer Prize for international reporting in 1967, would replace Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Wick said there was no pressure from the White House for Mr. Conkling, 67, to resign. Other officials of the agency said it was coincidental that Mr. Conkling's resignation followed by three days that of Philip Nicolaidis, a former deputy program director at the VOA.

The network became embroiled in controversy after the publication last November of a memorandum from Mr. Nicolaidis to Mr. Conkling urging that the VOA play a more active propaganda role.

Career employees accused the two men, along with their superior, Mr. Wick, of trying to damage the agency's journalistic integrity. Bernard H. Kamensky, director of the VOA's news division and a strong advocate of journalistic independence for the agency, resigned in December.

Mr. Wick said he accepted Mr. Conkling's resignation with regret. He said that Mr. Conkling found "it very difficult to work in an environment where he cannot find someone who is bad or provide incentive to someone who is good, and he finds it difficult to work in an environment where his actions are not reviewed by a board of directors but are debated and evaluated in the press."



MOON TRIAL — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, the Korean-born founder of the Unification Church, arrived at a New York federal court building, where the selection of jurors has begun for his trial on charges of tax fraud.

S. Africa Leftist Tells Of Soviet Confinement

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A disillusioned former member of the African National Congress told Senate investigators that Soviet officials confined her in a Moscow mental institution after she refused to take instruction in Marxism-Leninism.

The woman, who first sought refuge in Canada and came to the United States last November, will testify Wednesday or Thursday under extraordinarily heavy guard before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on security and terrorism.

Subcommittee investigators are known to regard her testimony as the most compelling statement to be delivered as the panel opens hearings on what it calls the role of the Russians, Cubans and East Germans in supporting terrorism in South Africa.

The woman's identity is being kept secret until her appearance.

The African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa, views the South African government as a repressive enemy because of its apartheid policies.

The woman, who is in her late 30s, told investigators that she was pursued by South African police after organizing young protesters at the September, 1977, funeral for Steven Biko, the black leader who died while in the custody of South African security police. It was learned Monday.

Senate investigators said the woman — whose statements they checked with intelligence sources — gave them the following account of her experiences:

Fleeing to Botswana after the Biko funeral, she joined the ANC and was given "political indoctrination and training." In 1978, along with other young blacks from southern African nations, she was invited to the Soviet Union for university work. Her difficulties there began when she told Soviet instructors that her Christian faith prevented her from accepting Communist doctrine.

Tortured in Moscow

In November, 1978, she was sent to a psychiatric hospital in Moscow, where the "doctors" turned out to be members of the KGB, the Soviet security police. After undergoing torture and forced injections, she gained her release by promising to accept instruction in Marxism-Leninism.

She was introduced to a Russian named Shubin who she was told headed the "armed struggle in southern Africa."

In February, 1979, she was allowed to return to Africa, going first to Zambia and then Botswana.

A subcommittee investigator who has questioned the woman extensively since last November was asked whether she gave any sign of mental disturbance. He replied, "None whatsoever."

Communist Exploitation Seen

The investigator said the woman does not claim the ANC is controlled totally by the Russians, East Germans and Cubans. But he said she told him she had resigned from the organization in May, 1980, because she believed it was being exploited by the Communist powers.

As the subcommittee opened its hearings Monday, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, accused the Russians of encouraging "chaos, violence and disorder" in southern Africa by providing arms and other assistance to insurgents there.

Mr. Crocker said that while the

Spain and Britain Set Meeting on Gibraltar

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Spain and Britain agreed Tuesday on a meeting April 20 in Lisbon to discuss the future of Gibraltar. Spanish officials said in Brussels. Border restrictions are due to be lifted that day.

The agreement was reached between Spanish Foreign Minister José Pedro Pérez Llorca and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who were in Brussels to attend negotiations on Spain's Common Market membership.

A Cobra Turns The Tables on A Mongoose

The Associated Press

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — A mongoose was killed and eaten by a cobra here, the Bulawayo Chronicle newspaper reported Tuesday.

A Wildlife Department ranger in Salisbury said it was the first known case in the country in which a mongoose had become the victim of its usual prey. "This is extremely unusual," he said. "We can only assume the mongoose was caught while asleep or while it was very sick."

Domestic servants killed the 6-foot-5-inch (2-meter) snake in a Bulawayo garden and found the mongoose inside.

Larger Reagan Deficits Are Reported Likely

By William J. Eason
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The administration may revise its budget forecast soon to show even larger future deficits than President Reagan projected on Feb. 9, government sources said.

The outlook for deficit spending is worse because the recession has been deeper and is lasting longer than the White House expected, the sources said Monday.

There was no immediate indication of how much the revised deficit for fiscal 1983 would increase from the record-high level of \$96.4 billion now estimated by the Office of Management and Budget.

April 10 Deadline

If, as seems likely, it climbs above the \$100-billion level, it would put even greater pressure on the president to compromise with Congress on alternatives to reduce deficits. The deadline for revised budget estimates is April 10.

There was no sign Monday, however, of a break in the deadlock between Mr. Reagan and congressional leaders over his new budget.

The Senate Budget Committee, lacking a consensus on an alternative to the president's spending plan, postponed for a week its scheduled meetings to work out a new budget.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, ranking Democrat on the panel, charged that "Reaganism" had set in in the budget process and predicted that the deadlock would continue.

"Everyone but the president has gotten the message that we're in trouble," Sen. Hollings told reporters.

Mr. Reagan has refused to consider cuts in his proposal for record-high increases in military spending or any change in the

A French Family, Held as Spies by Libyans, Returns

The Associated Press

CAMBRAI, France — A 58-year-old woman and her two sons have arrived in France after spending nearly two years in Libyan custody on espionage charges.

Denise Dupont and her sons, Alain, 25, and Jean-Claude, 21, were arrested by Libya last week after Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky pleaded their case personally to the Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, French officials said.

The three, who had been accused of spying for the United States and Israel, were released Sunday. The family arrived in this northern French town Monday night after a flight from Malta aboard a French Air Force plane and was taken to nearby Lille for medical examinations, officials said. Reporters were not allowed to question them.

Mrs. Dupont and her sons had been sentenced to life in prison, a term which shocked French officials, who described the family as too "simpleminded" to carry out any espionage. They were arrested on April 28, 1980, after a routine check revealed their three-month tourist visas had expired.

Reagan Rejects Farm Embargoes As Policy Tool

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has promised that he will not use embargoes of farm goods to punish foes of the United States unless an "extreme" situation arises and a total trade ban is imposed against a nation.

Mr. Reagan derided past U.S. policies, saying that "stop-and-go export actions" such as the grain embargo against the Soviet Union "have weakened our reputation as a reliable supplier."

Outlining a no-restraints policy Monday, he also said to a group of agriculture-industry editors and representatives that he would not impose any restrictions on farm exports because of rising domestic prices.

He pledged to try to end trade barriers and unfair trade practices throughout the world.

The president, who said that former President Jimmy Carter's imposition of an embargo on the Soviet Union in retaliation for Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was "ill-advised" and did nothing but cause misery within the U.S. farming industry, added, "Farm exports will not be used as an instrument of foreign policy — except in extreme situations and as part of a broader embargo."

In Moscow Tuesday, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda applauded Mr. Reagan's admission that the U.S. grain embargo was counterproductive, but said that Washington was still staging "cowboy-style" attacks on international trade.

U.S. Treasury Supports Anti-Tax Evasion Bill

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department Monday voiced its support for a bill sponsored by two Republican senators to crack down on tax evaders by requiring more reporting to the Internal Revenue Service of income payments, and for the first time, of profits in securities and commodities transactions.

At a Senate hearing, the hotel and restaurant industries and a union representing their employees opposed a provision that would expand the present requirement on tips. The IRS contends that only 15 percent of tips are reported on tax returns.

Roscoe L. Egger Jr., the commissioner of internal revenue, said that the level of taxes lost through failure to report income and exaggeration of deductions had climbed alarmingly. He said it increased from \$29 billion in 1973 to \$87 billion in 1979 and would reach \$120 billion in 1985 if no action were taken.

Mr. Egger estimated that for 1981, the largest single category of unreported income amounted to \$26 billion of receipts of nonfarm businesses. He said that included "a large number of small transactions at the retail level, nonreporting of payments received by independent contractors and receipts from direct or door-to-door sales."

Self-Employed Moonlighters

"About 20 percent," Mr. Egger said, "comes from self-employed moonlighters and 'informal suppliers' who provide goods and services. The other 80 percent comes from what we call the formal sector, which includes full-time sole proprietorships — for example, physicians, lawyers, retail-store operators, building contractors, salesmen, etc."

Appearing before the Senate Finance Committee's subcommittee on oversight of the IRS, he said the second largest unreported income area is capital gains, which accounted for \$9.1 billion of the tax gap for 1981. Mr. Egger noted that the law now requires no reporting to IRS by brokers of capital gains, or profits, on securities and commodities traded by their customers.

The failure of taxpayers to report such profits could be addressed by requiring brokers to report profits or gross receipts, as the bill provides, Mr. Egger said.

The bill is sponsored by Republicans Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, chairman of the subcommittee, and Robert J. Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Finance Committee. Aides said the committee might be ready next month to vote.

U.S. Army in Germany Sentences GI to Death

United Press International

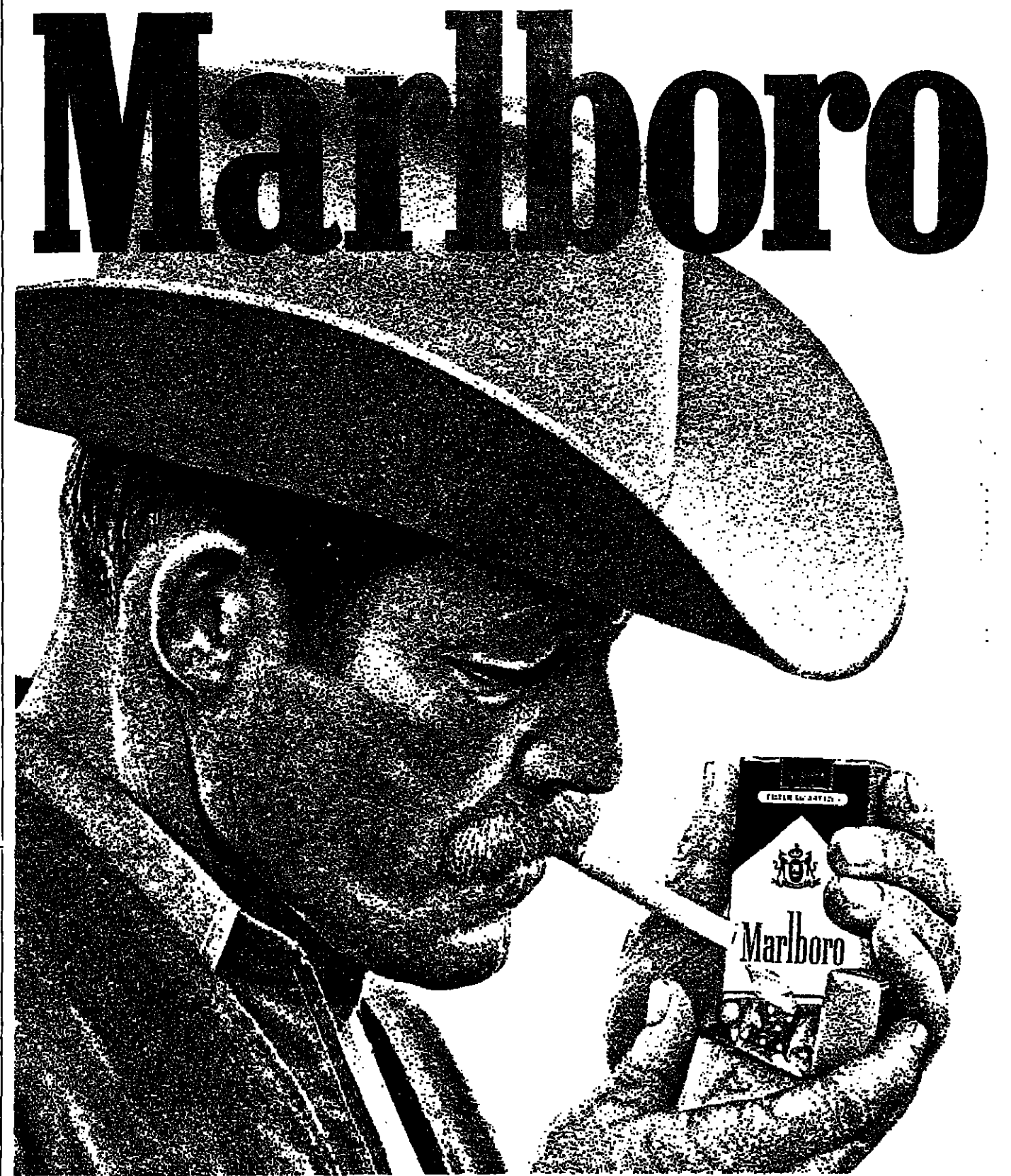
BAD KREUZNACH, West Germany — A U.S. military court has sentenced an American soldier to death for murdering a 19-year-old German woman, an Army spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said the court found Leon B. Redmond, 22, of Cleveland, guilty of premeditated murder and passed the death sentence March 4 after a five-day trial. The woman, Ilona Wietrychowski, was struck with a heavy object and beaten to death last July. The death sentence is automatically open to appeal, the spokesman said. No American soldier has been executed since 1962.

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Death on the West Bank

Israeli soldiers shot some more Arab youngsters Monday. It is a familiar spectacle, and could become even more so as a consequence of the policy of the Begin government. That policy is aimed at expanding the Jewish presence on the West Bank and sliding over eventually to annexation. This entails shrinking the Arab presence and creating conditions to induce members of the Arab majority to abandon their homes. Often residents resist the administrative and police measures the Israelis use to displace them. Thus challenged by the rage they have stirred, the Israelis — paramilitary settlers or soldiers of the occupation force — open fire.

At one point, the Camp David accords seemed to be the answer. They invited Palestinians to help set up a transitional "autonomy" and then join in talks to fix the sovereignty of the occupied territories. Unfortunately, the Palestinians refused to take a chance on Camp David. Menachem Begin took full advantage of this lapse. He has since taken steps to resolve the future of the West Bank his way. That means shoving out those Arabs who will go, offering special favors to some who stay and treating the others as a subject population.

In these conditions, it becomes difficult for those who have argued that Camp David was the only diplomatic vehicle moving to insist

that the parties stay aboard. Egypt will doubtless be reviewing its participation after it gets back the last slice of Sinai next month. This cannot fail to make the United States review its policy, which currently is to uphold Camp David but do nothing to make the process work, and meanwhile get people to focus on Soviets rather than Palestinians.

We are long on record as favoring a Palestinian priority, but the case for it is not open and shut. As damaging to the Palestinians as Israeli policies have been, they have not been so damaging as the Palestinians' own refusal to do what Elias Freij, mayor of occupied Bethlehem, recently proposed. "We Palestinians should challenge Israel for peace and not for war," he wrote. "We would gain immensely if we were to say we would recognize the right of Israel to exist as a sovereign and independent state within defined and internationally recognized borders on a reciprocal, mutual and simultaneous basis."

The Freij suggestion does not exhaust the possibilities of policy, least of all American policy. It does, however, put one of the burdens exactly where it should be. Acting on it would remove the principal obstacle that keeps the United States from openly supporting the legitimate part of the Palestinian cause — that is, building a state.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Charming but Chilling

We rise to denounce the charm of Ronald Reagan. His irrepressible cheer and courtesy take all the starch out of his social attitudes, and all the fun out of criticizing his policies.

To a business community that rages and bets against his economic course, he expresses a "little" disappointment that it has forgotten whose wisdom he represents. To the news media that he denounced for peddling pessimism and distorting the facts, he offers a redeeming compliment and an apology for "momentary frustration."

To the Democrats and Republicans whom he routinely berates for decades of economic "mismanagement," he serves up this self-mocking anecdote: His own complaints, he says, recall the story about the great baseball manager, Frankie Frisch, who watched a rookie drop a fly ball, let a grounder through his legs and then throw to the wrong base. The manager angrily grabbed a glove and rushed out to show how the game should be played. But he, too, misjudged the very first ball and, chasing it, fell on his face. "You've got center field so fouled up," Frisch shouted at the rookie, "nobody can play it."

How can anyone hearing such a graceful confession bear in mind the Reagan team's succession of errors abroad, its heartless lockout of poor people at home, and its steady alienation of its warmest fans? The polls show that the president is losing support for the major elements of his policy: the country would have him spend less on defense, not cut taxes so fast, and quit reducing social programs for the poor. Yet he tells attractive stories and clings, dangerously, to the view that all is going well.

The most deplorable consequence of Reagan's captivating manner is that it deflects the earnest debates that his convictions ought to inspire. In his recent pep talk to

businessmen, for example, he offered highly questionable predictions: A three-year growth in savings of \$260 billion, he said, would make his admittedly large budget deficits easily bearable, and without again chasing interest rates to crippling heights.

At that very moment, however, Reagan's facts and conclusions were being disputed in a White House reunion of his economic advisers from the 1980 campaign. Has he grounds now to question their analysis or competence? What is the point of asking investors to have faith when conservatives like George Shultz, Arthur Burns and Charles Walker are shaken in theirs?

Or take the president's broadest, unquestionably heartfelt political rationale for his economic course: He will go on resisting the advice to delay tax cuts, he said, because the more revenue government gets the more it will inevitably spend. If that proposition was ever true, it is certainly not obvious today.

Reagan himself insists on spending more, much more, than his Treasury's most optimistic estimates of what it will collect. (That he will spend it for defense rather than social programs is not fiscally meaningful. Indeed, America's weakened economic condition remains the gravest source of its difficulties abroad.) The president's critics, inside the White House and among Republicans as well as Democrats in Congress, agitate for a combination of spending cuts and tax increases. To test their sincerity, he need only insist that they give him one dollar of spending cuts for every dollar of new revenue.

Yet Reagan refuses to engage the issues. He smiles, admits that he drops an occasional fly ball, and repeats the homily that the only way to discipline government is "by cutting its allowance." Charming but chilling.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After Mitterrand's Visit to Israel

We made the Knesset rostrum available to a non-Arab statesman for use as a platform for demanding establishment of a Palestinian state. We will hear the echoes of that for a long time.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

Even though the Reagan administration has not yet said it openly, there is increasing affinity between it and Mitterrand on realization of Palestinian self-determination.

—From Davar (Tel Aviv).

The Middle East peace that Mitterrand called for during his Israel visit is the comprehensive peace that Egypt calls for.

—From al-Akhbar (Cairo).

Mitterrand has decided to ally himself with Israel and to coordinate French Middle East policy with the Zionist policy against Arab rights. The French people will pay the price.

—From al-Thawrah (Damascus).

By coming to Israel and speaking in very vague language, Mitterrand has decided to freeze the French Middle East role and to bury the [European peace] declaration.

—From ad-Dustour (Amman).

The French leader deserves special credit for telling his Israeli hosts the truth.

—From the Daily Nation (Nairobi).

The French president's visit to Israel does nothing to modify the basic French position.

—From L'Express (Paris).

March 24: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Central American Conflict

WASHINGTON — Intervention jointly by the United States and Mexico will be ultimately resorted to if the general warfare in Central America continues. Since the fighting began, President Roosevelt has made two direct efforts to bring about peace, but both failed, and he now awaits the arrival of the "psychological moment" in which to renew his overtures. Passengers arriving at Mobile on the Norwegian steamer Colombia from Ceiba, Honduras, brought news of the seizure by Honduran troops of the Norwegian fruit steamer Hubil. The seizure took place while the vessel was taking on a cargo of bananas. The Norwegian flag was hauled down, and for six hours soldiers were in control.

1932: Britain Warns De Valera

LONDON — An explicit and uncompromising warning by the British government as regards President Eamon De Valera's proposal to abolish the oath of allegiance to the British Crown and to cease payment of the £3 million land annuities to the British treasury, as a breach of the Anglo-Irish treaty, was voiced in the House of Commons by J.H. Thomas, secretary for the dominions. He repeated that the cabinet is perfectly definite on this point. Ireland has received the statement with equanimity. Its tenor was not unexpected, and the reaction in Dublin is that it will probably mean the beginning of a series of intergovernmental exchanges. Only irresponsible elements expect trouble.

Abandoning the President

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The situation now unfolding in Washington has no parallel in the recent history of American government. Senior associates of the president of the United States — Cabinet members and top-ranking White House aides — are conspiring with leading members of Congress of both parties to force the president to abandon his opposition to any significant change in his own defense, economic and budget plans.

The plot is well understood by all concerned, even though President Reagan's adamancy has forced their discussion into underground and sometimes cryptic exchanges. Whether they can succeed in their effort, in these circumstances, is very doubtful.

The basis for this extraordinary distortion of the normal processes of American politics is well known.

Even before budget director David A. Stockman made his doubts public late last year in the interview with William Greider, several interrelated facts were becoming clear to almost everyone except Ronald Reagan.

The persistence of high interest rates, which the Reagan administration was powerless to attack directly, was distorting the economy, driving it into a severe recession and almost certainly blocking any strong and sustained recovery. And that fact undercut the hopes that a series of deep-rate cuts at the heart of Reaganomics would trigger an economic boom.

The rates were frozen at historically high levels — despite the welcome decline in inflation — because of the widespread recognition in the financial community that the federal government could not finance its activities in the foreseeable future on the revenue base that was left after last year's presidentially encouraged orgy of tax cutting. For deficits to diminish in coming years, planned

growth of all government spending, including defense and individual entitlements, must be restrained. And some of the squandered revenue base must be recaptured. Those facts were grasped by Reagan's economic and budget officials and by the members of his senior staff. However, in the final stages of preparing the budget for fiscal 1983 they were unable to persuade him to abandon his doctrinaire views about defense and tax cuts and to recommend appropriate policies instead.

The Cabinet members and White House aides have not forgotten what they learned then about the realities. The conclusions they reached are now shared by most senior Republicans and Democrats on the House and Senate budget, tax writing and appropriations committees, and by the leadership of both parties in Congress. But the official administration position is that the president cannot and should not move off his own budget unless and until Congress presents an alternative.

That has a surface plausibility, but, as a practical matter, it is a ruinously rigid stance.

The president's immobility is not benign. In his public rhetoric, he is taking potshots at those who have recognized the need for politically unpopular steps like higher taxes and lowered benefits. In private, I am told, he has been "taking the heads off" those of his appointees and business friends who have the temerity to suggest that his dogmatism is dangerous.

The result is that the process of negotiation between the parties and the houses in Congress and between Congress and the administration has been forced into back-door channels where the many substantive problems are far harder to resolve. Realistically, the chances of the government assembling a counter-budget against the vocal disapproval of the president are exceedingly slim.

The effort continues for one simple reason: Time is running out. If the budget cannot be rewritten this spring, in time to encourage an economic turnaround, then the advent of the autumn election campaign will destroy any hopes of bipartisan cooperation on that project.

Even more compelling is the realization that a breakdown in the budget process this spring would in itself have serious, negative repercussions.

It would deepen the fears of staggering future deficits,

I have never seen a time when more thoughtful men and women in both parties were more concerned about the future.

sion and almost certainly blocking any strong and sustained recovery. And that fact undercut the hopes that a series of deep-rate cuts at the heart of Reaganomics would trigger an economic boom.

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put upward pressure on interest rates, about the short-term recovery and quite possibly topple such big enterprises as to inflict long-term damage on domestic and international confidence in the American economy.

I have never seen a time when more thoughtful men and women in both parties were more concerned about the future — or more frustrated by their inability to enlist the president in what they see as an urgent task.

His aloofness and his hostility toward those struggling to work without him put the heaviest burden of responsibility for future events on Ronald Reagan's shoulders. He is risking more than he seems to understand.

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A Formula for Promoting Change in Poland

By Jonathan Dean

WASHINGTON — Is there a way to provide a framework or environment for political and economic change in Poland and other East European countries of such a kind that the prospect of change will not automatically activate the Kremlin's most acute concerns about possible effects on Soviet security?

A multilateral East-West arms control agreement covering Central Europe could provide such a framework.

The intermittent ill humor of exchange between the United States and its European allies about sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union in connection with the imposition of martial law in Poland has obscured the fact that there has been little public discussion about what such measures are intended ultimately to achieve — or, indeed, about long-term Western objectives with respect to Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe.

Western opinion appears to recognize that it is not feasible for the West to use force to try to change the overall status quo in Poland and Eastern Europe and that the effect of other Western actions on the situation in Poland is at best limited. However, Western opinion will not accept indefinite continuation of the repressive status quo. Pressures from both outside and inside Eastern Europe to expand individual liberties will certainly continue.

Manifestly, the greatest obstacle to increasing the liberties of Poles and other East Europeans is the Soviet Union's hold over the area. But, despite divergent views in the West about the internal health of the Soviet system, there is no serious expectation of its imminent collapse. Therefore, if the Western coalition wishes to pursue the objective of enhancing East Europeans' liberties, for the foreseeable future it will have to take account of the hard fact of Soviet control. The question, then, is: Are

there circumstances in which Soviet leaders, however grudgingly, might be more likely to accept social and economic change in Poland and other East European countries?

Possibly so. The Soviet Union's interest in Eastern Europe has several intertwined motivations, combining military security and ideological and economic interests. Security interests are probably the most important. Soviet leaders have tolerated a certain amount of political and economic change in Eastern Europe but have strongly resisted changes affecting the security status of the region.

A multilateral arms control agreement that would reduce the level of military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, and entail Western acceptance of continued participation by Poland and the East European countries in the Warsaw Pact, could provide some assurance to Soviet leaders that the West would not seek to turn political and economic change in Eastern Europe to the military disadvantage of the East and to challenge Soviet security interests in the area.

Consequently, such an agreement might make Soviet leaders less unwilling to accommodate internal pressures for change.

The current negotiations in Vienna on the mutual and balanced reduction in NATO and Warsaw Pact forces have already reached a point that makes such an agreement possible.

The agreement proposed by the West, many significant elements of which the Warsaw Pact participants have already accepted, would provide a barrier to Soviet military intervention in Poland. It would take the form of a contractual limitation on the increase of Soviet forces in Central Europe — an obstacle that is not insurmountable to the Soviet

Union but is nonetheless useful to the West.

It is possible that this feature of an agreement would make Soviet leaders reluctant to conclude it at a time when they may see a possible future requirement for Soviet military intervention in Poland. Yet if the Western governments participating in the Vienna talks show real political interest in a practical outcome, the Kremlin may decide that the increased stability produced by an arms control agreement in this region of maximum East-West confrontation outweighs such a shortcoming, and it may move decisively in return.

If, on the other hand, Moscow is convinced that the inevitable long-term result of political and economic change in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe will be Western efforts to turn the military potential of Poland and the other East European countries against the Soviet Union, then every attempt to bring about important change will continue to meet with utmost Kremlin resistance, explosive as such repression may prove to be.

The type of East-West security arrangement provided by an arms control agreement therefore seems the only framework for gradual change in Eastern Europe acceptable to both East and West. The United States and its NATO allies should energetically pursue the Vienna negotiations for this reason, as well as for their intrinsic benefits for Western security.

The writer was U.S. representative to the Vienna talks between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact on the mutual and balanced reduction of forces from their inception in 1973 until last October. Now a resident associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he contributed this comment to The New York Times.

—Letters—

On Nuclear Freeze

In response to R. James Woolsey's comment (1/17, March 20) on proposals for a nuclear freeze: The growing support for the nuclear arms freeze alternative is the most profound public reaction to the specter of annihilation since the bomb shelters of the late 1950s. The message is clear: The American people are appalled; they are concerned, and, in a world where thermonuclear consumption is a very real possibility, they will take their chances with a nuclear freeze today, rather than risk brinkmanship negotiations tomorrow when the stakes may be even higher.

Woolsey can hardly complain. He and his ilk have had 30 years in which to devise some meaningful arms control formula.

In the 1980s, the risks in such a formula loom ominously large in a world where nuclear weapons and their delivery systems continue their spectacular quantitative and qualitative climb, where the two superpowers are hardly on speaking terms anyway, and where the spirit and words of the Reagan administration encourage us to "think the unthinkable."

In the face of these concerns, Woolsey describes proponents of a nuclear freeze as emotional simpletons who lack the technical expertise to come up with a reasonable proposal. But one need not be a whiz kid to come to a reasoned decision on this issue.

LAWRENCE R. LINCOLN.

Buckley on Sontag

Regarding William F. Buckley Jr. (1/17, March 13) on Susan Sontag: The real issue is how to defend and foster democracy in all its forms, and how to combat fascism whatever its color, wherever it exists. Does it really matter whether men, women, and children are imprisoned without due process, held incommunicado, tortured, brain-washed, reduced to the state of groveling animals by rightist extremists or by Communists? Does it really matter whether their families' anguish and despair are caused by one or the other?

Surely what really matters is that these people's human rights and dignity are flouted, that their very being is undermined, torn asunder, if not utterly destroyed — that they are done away with as if they were no more than worms.

Why do those who praise Communism rush off to live in Moscow, Prague or Sofia? Why don't those who defend Argentina's generals, Chile's Pinochet or Haiti's Duvalier move to those wonderful lands?

The difference between William F. Buckley Jr. and Susan Sontag is that she has learned her lesson and he has not.

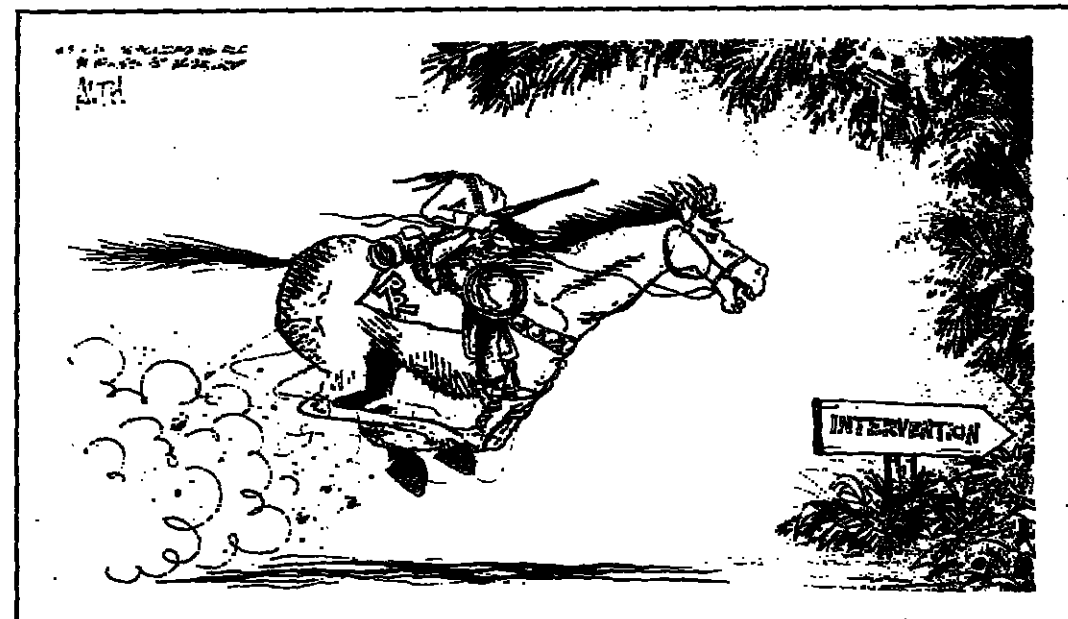
STEPHEN J. JOYCE.

In Praise of Violence

Regarding Jack Sullivan's review of "The Pecking Turkey" (1/17, Feb. 25): What is so praiseworthy about a book full of diabolical killing and "elaborate violence"? What is laudable about an author who "radically dehumanizes his characters," who strips them of their humanity by reducing them to abstract patterns of violence? (In real life, this is the essence of terrorism.) Who, besides the book's author and Mr. Sullivan, is "fascinated with the psychology of sustained trauma?"

JESS NIERENBERG.

Munich.



usually to the neglect of the policy issues that are at stake.

Washington has invited the trouble it now finds itself in with the press and American public opinion. But the reason it has done so warrants reflection. Few in the American government today are prepared to defend the way El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala have been ruled during this century. The past role of the United States is an embarrassment today.

All those Marine Corps landings from the turn of the century to the 1930s are uncomfortable memory. The way American companies profited from Central America's monoculture finds few, if any, defenders today. That the Nicaraguans, Cuban and Soviet governments support the rebellion and have helped the rebels.

The problem is that Washington feels compelled to make the Nicaraguans, the Cubans and, ultimately, the Russians responsible for the rebellion. That is different from saying that they help it.

Only if they are responsible is it possible to argue that an end to foreign involvement would effectively halt the revolt, or at least render it manageable by the Salvadoran authorities. But evidence that foreign governments really are responsible for what has been going on in El Salvador — that they caused it, and could end it — has yet to be produced.

Any time the U.S. government argues something so important, and so obviously sensitive a matter and while raising the possibility of U.S. military intervention, yet cannot produce the evidence to prove its case, the press will turn on it. It will do so with savage and competitive zest, dramatizing the government's lapses and embarrassment.

If Washington did that and dealt coolly with whatever authorities eventually established themselves, it could have reasonable confidence that workable relations would eventually be re-established — the commercial relationship included. The Central Americans are not in a position to impose ideological criteria on their trade.

But Washington does not practice an expedient detachment. It goes on insisting that what is happening is caused by the Soviet Union and Cuba. One reason it does so is that if these upheavals are the fault of Cuba and the Soviet Un-

ion, the United States itself is exempted from responsibility. The past is annulled. The present error, the blood that now is spilled, is Moscow's fault, Cuba's fault. It is not Washington's fault.

And of course, it is not. People make their own wars, their own brutalities, and need no foreign help to produce their own despots. The United States has amply contributed to the misery of Central America, but it did not cause it.

If a single cause is to be assigned to the old and persisting disorders of Latin America, it must be that legacy of institutions, social and political, which was left in the Americas at the collapse of the Spanish colonial empire.

Woodrow Wilson's motive in sending Marines into Central America in the years before World War I was, he said at the time, "to teach the Latin Americans to elect good men." It was a pompous hope good men in the event, a vain one. Any good men who were elected did not owe it to Wilson.

But his was not an ignoble motive. It is exactly the same motive.

60 years later, which prompts Ronald Reagan and Alexander Haig to contemplate still another North American intervention — to make Latin Americans elect good men. Again, this is not ignoble.

That is why the president asks to be trusted — he means well. His simply is a useless ambition. Good men are not elected on foreign order. The objection to be made to what Reagan's government wants to do is not that it is bad, or wrong. It is that it is foolish of them to think that they have the power to accomplish such things.

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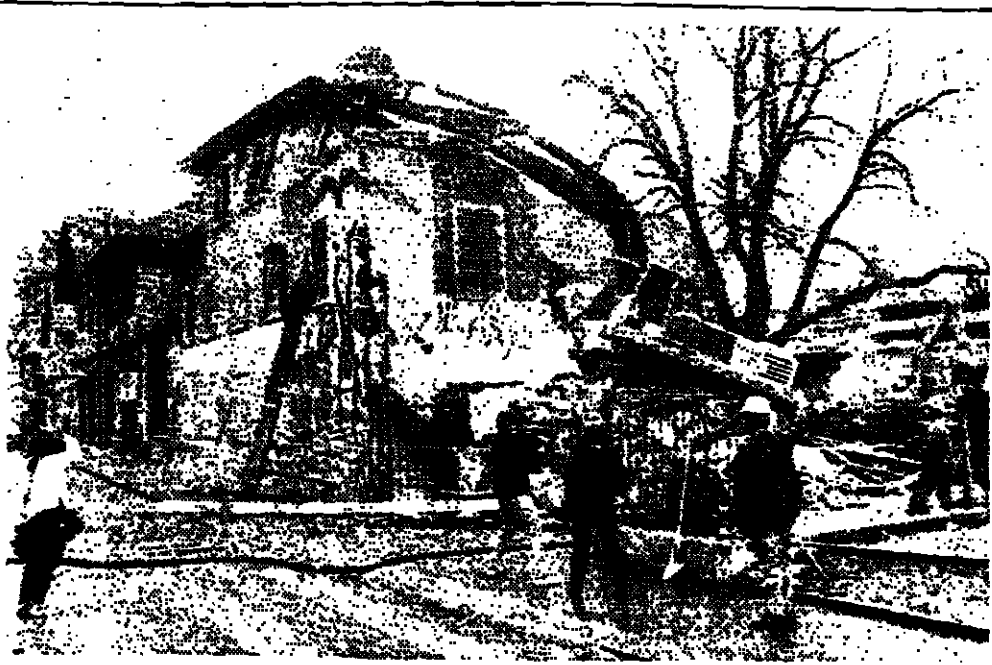
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Photographers observe the demolition of the autonomous youth center in central Zurich.

Zurich Is Demolishing Its Autonomous Youth Center

ZURICH — The city of Zurich began tearing down its autonomous youth center Tuesday after a controversial 20-month experiment in tolerance for rebellious youth.

Under strong police protection, three cranes started the demolition of the abandoned factory building near the main railroad station that had been turned over to young protesters in an effort to defuse tensions between them and city officials.

So far, the police said, no incidents had occurred. Violent protests against extension of the city's opera house led to the birth of the autonomous youth center in June, 1980.

The demolition began two weeks after conservative parties won big in the city elections here with a platform of tough discipline for protesting youths.

The center, daubed with anarchist slogans and psychedelic paintings, was closed last week. But protesters immediately re-

occupied the building to keep it open.

Launched by young people who complained that Swiss society was too stiff and callous to care about their problems, the center began as a self-administered meeting place and inspired similar centers in Basel, Bern and Lausanne. But it was also accused of attracting crime and drug abuse — a special "junkie room" was opened for heroin addicts — and it came under increasing fire from Swiss conservative parties.

Britons Bitterly Debate Racial Crime Statistics

By William Borders
New York Times Service

LONDON — The recent disclosure by the police department here that black people commit a vastly disproportionate amount of the street crime in London has led to a new and often bitter debate about Britain's growing problem in race relations.

Previously, Scotland Yard always declined to break down its crime statistics by race. But in its annual report for 1981 it departed from that tradition in one category: robbery and other violent crime, which increased last year by 34 percent.

The statistics showed that blacks, who make up about 10 percent of the London population, had committed 55 percent of these crimes. The category includes mugging, purse-snatching and robbery from stores.

The figures outraged some Britons: the fact that they had been disclosed outraged others. The furor goes to the very heart of the nation's perception of itself.

Until just a generation ago, this was a virtually all-white, and very peaceful, society. The flood of immigration since the war has turned it into a multicultural country, and at the same time there has been a sharp increase in crime, and in inner-city disorders such as last summer's riots.

The Daily Telegraph said in an editorial earlier this month that the robbery statistics showed that letting in the immigrants from the Commonwealth countries had been a mistake, since they did not share the values that had traditionally made Britain a law-abiding place. It concluded:

"Over the 200 years up to 1945, Britain became so settled in internal peace that many came to believe that respect for the person and property of fellow-citizens was something which existed naturally in all but a few. We did not look. We let in people from the countries we did not look at, and only now do we begin to see the result."

On the other hand, The Guardian called the release of the statistics "provocative and inflammatory," and a civil rights organization in the British section of London, where some of the most serious riots took place last year, said the release of the statistics would encourage racial hatred.

There was a reflection of the bitterness of the debate in a cartoon Friday in The Daily Mail, a general circulation paper. It showed a young black youth being arrested after having brutally assaulted an elderly white woman. As the policemen, both white, put him into the patrol car, a crowd of six other

black people shook their fists at the police and shouted, "Racist!"

When asked why Scotland Yard had decided to release the racial statistics for the crime of robbery, Assistant Commissioner Gilbert Kelland said, "There is a demand for this information from the public and the press."

He said robbery, because it had increased so sharply, was "the crime causing most concern and disquiet." The total number of robberies was 18,763.

Whitelaw Warns of New Riots

LONDON (AP) — Home Secretary William Whitelaw has warned that Britain faces a renewal of street violence this summer on the anniversaries of last year's urban riots. He pledged tougher action if trouble does break out.

He told a meeting of Conservative Party legislators Monday that police had evidence that certain political groups planned to cause trouble on the respective anniversaries.

"Don't think for one moment that the police are going to line up behind their shields and wait for the firebombs," he declared. "They will go in hard this time."

London Police Chief Is Named

LONDON (Reuters) — Mr. Whitelaw on Tuesday appointed Sir Kenneth Newman, who is regarded as Britain's foremost expert on riot control, to head the London police force.

Sir Kenneth, the commander of the Police Staff College, will take up his post in October, replacing Sir David McNee, who recently announced plans to retire.

Soviet Dissident Reported to Be Ill

United Press International

MOSCOW — The wife of human rights activist Yuri Orlov Tuesday said his health has worsened as a result of his treatment in prison and he may now be suffering from tuberculosis.

"At the present time not only his health may be endangered, but also his life," Irina Orlova said in a letter distributed to Western correspondents.

Mr. Orlov, 58, was a founder of the Helsinki Monitoring Group, a small, unofficial group that reviewed Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords. The physicist and former Communist Party member was arrested in 1977 and sentenced to 7 years in prison camp and 5 years in exile on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Shanghai School Is Prohibiting Western Styles

United Press International

PEKING — The authorities at one of Shanghai's most prestigious universities have barred students from wearing Western-style clothing or unorthodox hairstyles, a report from the city said Monday.

The report said Chinese students at the Shanghai Foreign Language Institute were being checked before entering the school gate to ensure that they have complied with the new regulations.

Blue jeans, skirts and other Western styles are not allowed and all students must wear official school badges for identification. No long hair or mustaches for male students are allowed and female students with long hair must wear braids, the report said.

Swiss Government Formally Supports Membership in UN

United Press International

BERN — The Swiss government, after years of hesitation, has formally proposed that Switzerland join the United Nations.

In a message to parliament and the country as a whole, the government said Monday that it was time for Switzerland to accept its obligations and responsibilities as a full member of the world community.

United Nations membership, if approved by parliament, must then be accepted by the people in a national referendum. Government spokesmen said this was unlikely before 1984 or 1985.

Swiss political parties are divided over the relative urgency of joining, with conservative parties arguing against a speedy decision.

Polls show the Swiss are roughly divided between supporters and opponents of membership.

Russians Move to Curb Speculation in Flowers

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Airport authorities in Tiflis in Soviet Georgia have stepped up luggage checks on domestic flights in an effort to end speculation in flowers and scarce consumer goods, a Soviet newspaper reported.

The newspaper Zarya Vostoka said that in the first 10 days of this month 16,475 carnations and 839 kilograms of mimosas, tulips and violets were confiscated from speculators.

Cardinal Pericle Felici, Canon Law Expert, Dies

From Agency Dispatches

ROME — Cardinal Pericle Felici, 70, a member of the Vatican Curia and a leading candidate to become pope during the two papal elections of 1978, died Monday of an apparent heart attack.

Cardinal Felici, an expert on canon law, was best known for his two appearances on the balcony of

St. Peter's Basilica in 1978. There he announced that the cardinals had elected Pope John Paul I and then, after that pope's sudden death, John Paul II, the first non-Italian pope in 455 years.

"Habemus papam" (We have a pope) he declared in Latin.

Reports written after the conclave said Cardinal Felici himself came close to being elected pope both times.

A tall, heavyset man, Cardinal Felici had a biting sense of humor, which he was said to use at the expense of cardinals whose Latin was not up to his.

Born near Rome, he was ordained a priest when he was 22. He received doctorates in philosophy, theology and canon law before serving as rector of the Pontifical Roman Seminary for 10 years.

Cardinal Felici, who spent his entire career in Rome, became a bishop in 1960 and was made a cardinal by Pope Paul VI in 1967. His death reduces the number of cardinals to 123, of whom 15 are over 80 and ineligible to vote in a papal conclave.

Roy Fox

LONDON (AP) — Roy Fox, 81, an American band leader, whose signature tune, "Whispering," took Britain by storm 50 years ago, died Saturday.

George More O'Ferrall

LONDON (UPI) — George More O'Ferrall, 74, a television pioneer who produced the world's first publicly televised play, T.S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" on Oct. 16, 1936, has died, his family announced Saturday.

Jo Copeland

NEW YORK (NYT) — Jo Copeland, a fashion designer known for her imaginative use of fabric, died Saturday following a stroke. She was in her 80s.

Leonard Probst

NEW YORK (NYT) — Leonard Probst, 60, one of the first dra-



Cardinal Pericle Felici

ma critics to present opening-night theater reviews on television, died Friday of cancer.

Harry H. Corbett

LONDON (UPI) — Harry H. Corbett, 57, who originated the role of Harold Steptoe, the son in the television series "Steptoe and Son," died Sunday of a heart attack.

Raymond (Buddy) Parker

KAUFMAN, Texas (UPI) — Raymond (Buddy) Parker, 68, who coached the Detroit Lions to National Football Conference titles in 1952, 1953 and 1957, and also coached the Chicago Cardinals and Pittsburgh Steelers, died Monday of complications following surgery for a ruptured ulcer.

Morocco Requests Meeting of OAU

Reuters

NAIROBI — Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta of Morocco called Tuesday for an emergency African summit meeting to discuss the admission of Polisario guerrillas to the Organization of African Unity.

Mr. Boucetta told reporters Morocco has made this request to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman. Mr. Moi heads a seven-nation OAU committee charged with finding a solution to the dispute over the Western Sahara, where Polisario guerrillas have been fighting for six years against Moroccan rule.

The admission of the Polisario to the 50-nation OAU at a meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, last month provoked a Moroccan-led walkout by 19 countries.

Ghosts of Bokassa's Reign Haunt Ex-Emperor's 'Heart of Darkness'

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BANGUI, Central African Republic — For the equivalent of a few dollars, the guide will show the visitor around the former emperor's palace: the bedroom, with what is left of its canopy bed, the bathroom with raised pink tub and marble walls, the bullet-proof pagoda surrounded by ornamental ponds where the emperor received his supplicants.

Then, when the tour reaches the former imperial kitchen, the guide

pauses before swinging back a heavy gray door set in the wall.

"This," he proclaims, "was the cold room." And, as in most places where cruelty has been enacted, the visitor may sense the gentle caress of the ghosts of the past, tumbling by.

"I heard about it, but I did not see it myself," the guide says, uneasy. A foreign businessman, later, seems less constrained. "Of course he was a cannibal. You have seen the imperial kitchen," he says. The conversation tails away, its implications unspoken.

Jean Bédél Bokassa, self-crowned emperor of a chunk of land at Africa's landlocked center, was forcibly removed from power by the French three years ago, a year after his lavish coronation, an event whose cost, at the time, seemed obscene in a land so poor.

He was ousted from office on the orders of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who had become embarrassed by a close association with the emperor after schoolchildren were massacred in Bangui. There were other embarrassments: a gift of diamonds from Mr. Bokassa that caused a furor in France, the reports that filtered out of Bangui of systematic cannibalism.

The French president ordered his paratroops to topple Mr. Bokassa, but his legacy remains, and the palace remains as a monument to his wastefulness. Here, says the guide, is the imperial swimming pool, now green and murky.

Here is the villa he decorated for his Romanian wife. Here, the five-car garage for his limousines. Here, too, are the three heavy bronze plaques on which the em-

peror listed his achievements under the motto: "I have only one duty: to liberate the Central African Republic from underdevelopment."

The poverty that ensued from his rule is pervasive. Everything the country produces has declined since the 1960s and French aid is the main source of income, as it was during Mr. Bokassa's time, insuring overwhelming influence in a part of Africa that Paris considers to be the strategic rearward of its wealthier markets on the oil-producing West African coast.

"There's practically no economic base here," said a man involved in the country's failing diamond production. "It went downhill during Bokassa's time, and it has never revived."

A civilian, David Dacko, replaced Mr. Bokassa, but with his acquiescence, the army took over last September, and now the constitution is suspended, as is all political activity.

A confused sort of attempted coup this month further entrenched the military rule of André Kolingba, a general with five stars on his epaulettes and red beret.

Kurtz might have liked it here. The central figure of Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" lived by the banks of the Congo River, but there is something of the magic of that great stream about the Ubangi, a tributary of the Congo that slices, here, between the Central African Republic and Zaire.

There is, too, the Hotel Minerva, a colonial-looking spot, where the French who have stayed on sip pastis and beer in the heat of a bar where Claude Rains and Peter Lorre would look as at home as they did in "Casablanca." But the nobility that finally triumphed in that movie does not always seem to flourish here. An African man, with a torn, mutilated mouth came to the bar the other day, trying to sell some trivial item.

A Frenchman told him to leave, threatening to attack the disfigured, lipless man and "rearrange your mouth even more" — a harsh incision into the language of the afternoon. "The horror, the horror," was how Kurtz summed up his African. Kurtz, too, lived in a lost outpost set adrift from the "civilized" values he was supposed to propagate.

2 Ex-Ministers In Egypt Cleared Of Corruption

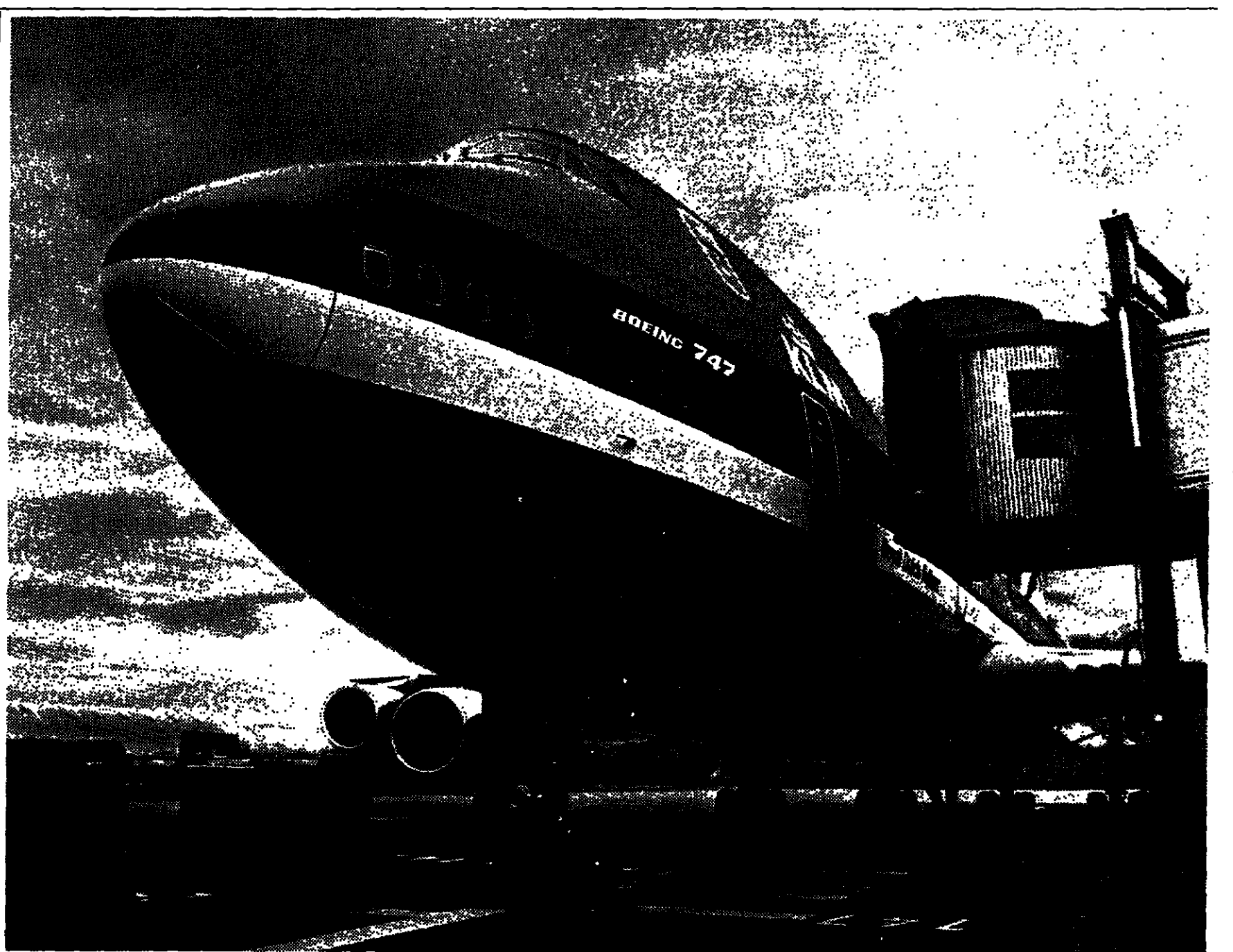
From Agency Dispatches

CAIRO — The attorney general has cleared two former Cabinet members of charges of corruption and decided to shelve the investigation, an official announcement said.

Abdel-Razzaq Abdel-Majid, a former deputy premier for economic affairs, and Abdel-Akhar Muhammad Abdel-Akhar, a former minister for People's Assembly affairs, who were dropped from the Cabinet last January, had been accused by the press of assisting Rashad Osman, a convicted millionaire and former member of the assembly, in the illegal acquisition of wealth.

In a separate matter, Abdel Halim Ramadan, who was a defense lawyer in the trial of President Anwar Sadat's accused assassins, said Monday that a military court has acquitted 14 army officers charged with plotting to overthrow the Sadat government before he was assassinated Oct. 6. He said the 14 were arrested in early 1981 and charged with forming a secret cell to replace the government with an Islamic state.

Their acquittal, announced Sunday by the military tribunal, must be ratified by the defense minister, the attorney said. The Egyptian press has not mentioned the trial and sources close to the government said authorities wanted to avoid giving the impression there was opposition in the army to Sadat's domestic and foreign policies.



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ARTS/LEISURE

Starting Again: On the Job After Retirement

By Susan Heller Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William B. Macomber, a former U.S. ambassador, left the State Department five years ago and now, at 61, presides over the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Carl G. Sontheimer retired as a physicist and engineer at 55 and then founded Cuisinart Inc., a manufacturer of food processors and importer of French cookware.

John Burke, a retired fireman, is now an operating room nurse at St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center of New York.

As a clothing manufacturer, Sidney Kushin built a chain of 34 menswear stores that he sold. Retiring at 55, he switched to real estate. Today, at 82, he heads New York City's Executive Volunteer Corps, a public-service organization he created in 1967 to counsel small businesses.

Certain careers segue naturally into post-retirement occupations — athletes coach, opera singers teach, military careerists consult to the arms industry.

Stimulation of Change

But a dramatic shift in gears, bringing skills acquired in one field to another, appears to be an enriching change of life. "This is becoming more common as people are living longer," says Dr. Lenore S. Powell, a psychoanalyst and consulting gerontologist. "The majority of these people have 10 to 30 years left to work." And often the new career, while appearing vastly different, has much in common with the old.

"It's good for the soul to step into a world you don't know anything about," Macomber noted. "It's very humbling."

Macomber joined the government in 1951, working first in the Central Intelligence Agency, then in the State Department, from 1953. He was appointed ambassador to Jordan by President John F. Kennedy in 1961, returned to the State Department in 1964 and was ambassador to Turkey from 1973 to 1977. When he was not represented by the incoming Carter administration, he was 56.

"I knew I wanted a continued form of public service, but in the private sector," he recalls. He says he took a year's sabbatical on Nantucket Island, Mass., "to think about what I had done." His new job, basically administrative, calls on many skills honed in government and diplomatic life.

Difference in Attitude

The total difference in attitude between his former and present careers pleases him. "In diplomacy you spend life dealing with combative and destructive impulses in the human race," he says. "And in this marvelous world you're surrounded by examples of the creative side of human beings."

After a childhood in Paris and graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Carl G. Sontheimer worked for RCA, then set up his own consulting firm in 1946. The firm went public in 1958 and he left it two years later to establish another firm, which eventually became a major component. He retired in 1969 "to a life of leisure and fun henceforth," he says.

"One year later I was ready to climb walls, but I didn't know how," he recalls. A rumpus, large man with a quirky sense of humor, Sontheimer, 68, turned to food. During his youth in France he had learned how to cook.

"I knew French, had technical skills enough to evaluate appliances," he says. "So I thought I'd go to France and find something to import." What he found was a line of stainless-steel cookware, plus a restaurant food preparation machine whose manufacturer wanted to issue a home model.

In 1971 he imported three machines. In 1973 he bought and resold 1,000 of them and the following year 10,000. Today, Cuisinart Inc. manufactures and sells more than 250,000 food processors a year, along with the cookware.

Following two office jobs, plus a stint in the army after high school, John Burke, now 50, joined the Fire Department in 1957. With the rank of lieutenant, he retired in 1979 to take up nursing, which he had studied during his career in the department.

"There was a nurse's training program at Holy Name College," he explains. "It gave men who were thinking of retiring the chance to get into nursing, and also to give a better image for male nurses." Nursing fit in with his responsibilities and motivation as a fireman, he says. "There was a lot of em-



William B. Macomber at his Metropolitan Museum desk.

gency first aid. Also, it was the idea of saving a life."

Sidney Kushin has tried to retire three times. After leaving school in the eighth grade he held odd jobs in New York's garment district, then joined the U.S. Navy during World War I. Some two years later, he was back in the garment district, working his way up to salesman.

Eventually, he went into his own manufacturing business, then, in the 1940s, bought a chain of men's shops. "It became too much," he recalls. "My wife asked me, 'What do you want to be, the richest man in the cemetery?'"

Trying to Take It Easy

He sold out, tried to take life easy and began trading in real estate. "I took a vacation for the first time in many years," he recalls. On the vacation, he suffered a severe coronary attack. "I rested, and tried living in the country doing nothing," he says. "I hated it."

One day, he met an assistant to

Mayor John V. Lindsay, who asked Kushin to start the Executive Volunteer Corps.

"I agreed, provided I would have no boss and the only one I would talk to was the mayor," he recalls. Dapper in a blazer and neatly knotted tie, he sits in a midtown office surrounded by the commendations of three mayors and letters from various dignitaries. "They never bothered me," he says of the mayors.

While his is an unpaid job, he works full time, as do his men, some 25 retired executives who counsel business people. They are all volunteers. "They're all wealthy men," Kushin explains. "They keep up to date. They go to banks, they look at businesses. They stay active."

Effect on Marital Lives

Parallel with their career changes came changes in their marital lives, according to the men interviewed. "The problem with diplomatic life is that you're together a lot," says Macomber, whose wife, Phyllis, was secretary to two secretaries of state. "The bad point is you're never together by yourselves." His wife, he says, is very involved at the museum. The Macombers have no children. Sontheimer's wife, Shirley, is his business partner. Formerly she was controller of the Hudson Institute, a policy research organization. They have four children, 10 grandchildren and now, Sontheimer says, they try to take vacations.

Burke, who has seven children, conceded that working the fire department put a strain on his marriage. "Now, I'm home at nights and weekends, so that makes it better," he says.

Women who retire, on the other hand, do not seem so eager to take on second careers. "Women do better in retirement because they're used to taking care of the house, and they keep active and alert," Dr. Powell states. "There should be more job opportunities for women in this age group because being a homemaker involves a lot of administrative work. It's a resource we're not using."

And what of eventual, complete retirement? "All I hear from retired friends is what hurts them," Kushin reports. "I hope to die dead in my tracks doing something that interests me." Sontheimer says, "I think I could relax a bit but I couldn't really retire," Burke admits. "How many things can you fix around the house?"

Macomber is already thinking about his next switch, when he reaches mandatory retirement in four years, into probably yet another aspect of public service.

"I learned from my idyll that I'll never retire," he acknowledges. "At my age, most people have their heads down. To go into something entirely different is so refreshing and invigorating. I feel like a whole new dimension of life has come to me."



John Burke as fireman and as operating room nurse.

Cinematic Short Shrift for Picasso

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Frederic Rossif's documentary "Picasso" relates facts intelligent people already know and stupid ones aren't interested in.

It appears to have been prepared for the benefit of backward schoolchildren and its content is meager. Fastening on a subject rich and vast, it runs 20 minutes, accompanied by a weak commentary and exploiting flamenco waiting. Pablo Picasso deserves more extended consideration than he gets in this hurried digest.

The film opens with a bombardment of shattering images. Picasso's art in its more violent stages? No. Instead, a capsule history of the political events of his times. With startling rapidity there are flashes of the Parisian boulevards of 1900, postcard inserts of Le Beau-Lavoir, where he spent his early years in Paris, Le Lapin Agile, a cabaret frequented by artistic bohemia, newsreel shots of the two world wars and the ominous mushroom above stricken Hiroshima. Interspersed are the faces of the world leaders who manipulated human destiny from the turn of the century onward.

The greatness of Picasso is pretty well agreed upon today, but that was not the judgment of many of his contemporaries. Almost everything from his hand met with ridicule and hostility. His career was, in fact, one scandal after another: the scandal of "Les Femmes d'Alger," the scandal of his Cubist period, the scandal of "Guernica" at the 1937 Exposition Universelle in Paris during the Spanish Civil War, the scandal of the dove of peace that he drew for the Communist cause. The respected Italian critic, Giovanni Papini, denounced him as a fraud who appealed only to snobbish ignorance. To the Nazis he was a "cultural Bolshevik."

He was indifferent to all this, going his own way, completely self-possessed. The controversies over his innovations never troubled him. He didn't scramble for the limelight. He needed no publicity agent. He was news until he died at 91.

Rossif might have sketched the background of the artist's career with cinematic style, evoking atmospherically contrasting decades and changing modes. Instead he rests heavily on footage of the painter at his Riviera home in his late years, much of which has been seen before. Like Bernard Shaw, Picasso clowning for the camera, and his grimaces and antics reflect the infatuation with the savdust ring seen in his circus canvases. Neither Picasso's passionate dedication nor his delight in boyish mischief are sufficiently stressed in Rossif's banal portrait. The subject awaits a more resourceful cineast.

When John Fowles' novel, "The French Lieutenant's Woman" entered best-seller territory a few years ago there was excited bidding for its motion-picture rights. A tale of Victorian times and Victorian sentiments, it described the romance between a solid citizen of a respectable rural community and an enigmatic young woman, whispered to have been killed by a French sailor and consequently below the salt. The well-bred hero sacrifices everything in his obsession, terminating his engagement to a wealthy heiress who, bitterly disappointed, brings legal action against him. To avoid a breach-of-promise trial, he signs a humiliating confession of his ungentlemanly behavior and loses standing in the eyes of the town. Meanwhile, his enchantress has vanished and he sets out to find her.

This literary omnibus struck film folk as ideal stuff for a movie. Af-

ter all, "East Lynne" was a stock favorite for generations and more than once graced the silver screen to box-office profits.

Mike Nichols, Fred Zinnemann and other directors were anxious to have a go at it, but after sweat and tears doing something that interests me." Sontheimer says, "I think I could relax a bit but I couldn't really retire," Burke admits. "How many things can you fix around the house?"

The Pinter version is double-edged, retelling the original story within a framework of its being filmed. Meryl Streep, playing the outcast woman, and Jeremy Irons, as her ardent beau, also interpret the actress and the actor who undertake the roles. The action of the 19th-century tearjerker is interrupted to parallel a story of the love affair of the modern actors.

Both Streep and Irons display considerable versatility in their double roles, but one expects something more novel from Pinter. The play-within-the-play device calls for a broad streak of surprise. For example, the lovers of the story might detest each other when off-duty — real life has more wit than this.

Reitz has set the scene of rural Victorian England persuasively with romps in the forests, stately mansions and the shabby lodgings where the outcast siren awaits her prey. The musty conventions and the dialogue skirt caricature, but Reitz has prevented the narrative from falling into a burlesque melodrama. His modern sequences, far simpler to manage, are commonplace behind-the-camera material. The film has received five Oscar nominations.

Indian Fete in London

By Isabel Bass

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Festival of India, which started this week, is an eight-month blockbuster in which virtually all major museums and arts venues here are participating.

Almost 35 years since the British withdrew from the subcontinent, the festival is a diplomatic coup for India. The two governments put up over £1 million each for it. Planning began well over two years ago.

A series of major exhibitions will attempt to cover everything from the Indian perception of the universe to Indian playing cards. Indian films will be shown on television and at the National Film Theater. There will be performances of the highly stylized classical dances. Indian craftsmen and even gurus will be in London for the event. London stores, too, will be crammed with offerings, and the Indian government is sponsoring an essay competition on India for schoolchildren that offers the winner a fortnight's visit to the subcontinent.

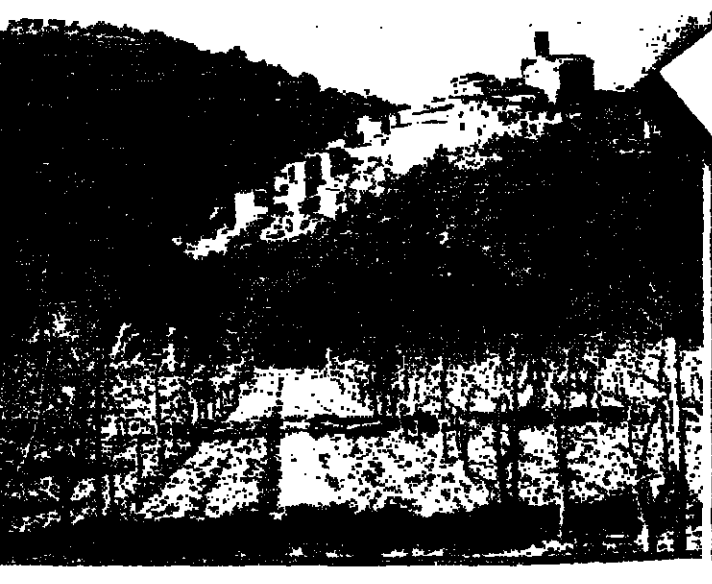
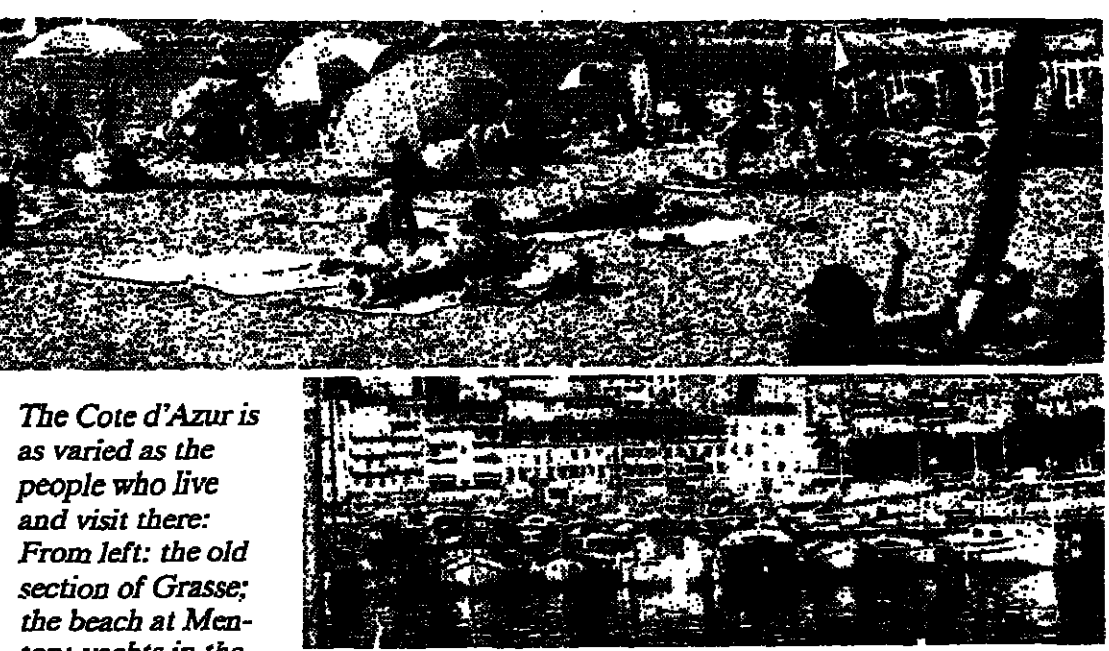
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WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT PARIS ERMITAGE Walt Disney's ALICE in WONDERLAND

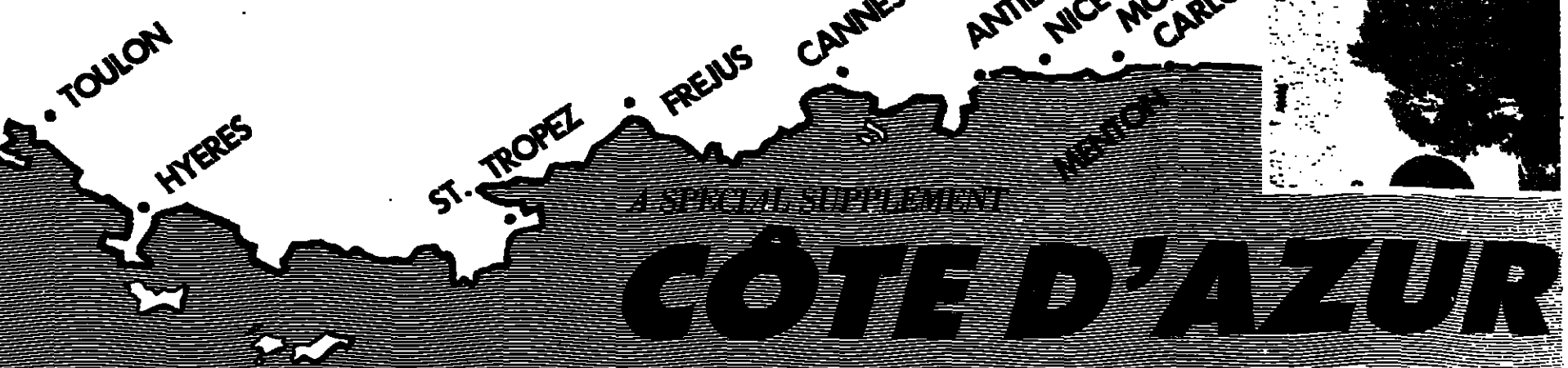
March 23

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The Cote d'Azur is as varied as the people who live and visit there. From left: the old section of Grasse; the beach at Menton; yachts in the harbor at Cannes; the hillside village of Auribeau; the old Tour du Suquet at Cannes.



TOURISM The Limits Of Growth

NICE — Last year was somewhat disappointing for the region's tourism industry. After a slower-than-usual beginning, business rallied toward the end of the year, but tourists spent generally less than the year before, and hotels suffered in particular.

There are a number of reasons for this stagnation, including the international economic slump and a later-than-usual arrival of tourists in the summer (probably because of the elections, which kept people in their own voting districts). But, more importantly, the situation underlines perhaps the most important tourism problem for a region that got its boost from post-World War II tourism in the century and that has been used to good yearly growth rates: Can tourism keep growing?

The departments of the Var and the Alpes-Maritimes — which essentially make up the coastal resort zone — have come under increasing competition in the last 20 years from more distant sun-and-sea resorts through the expansion of popularly priced package tours.

Also, resources are overburdened by the yearly summer crush into a relatively few seaside areas. This is especially true in the Var, where many of the resorts are deserted during the winter. In fact, the very success of an area that draws millions of visitors — and billions of francs — a year threatens it through overpopulation, deforestation and general overcommercialization.

Both the Var and the Alpes-Maritimes are seeking to widen the base of tourism, to diversify the clientele and whenever possible to draw people away from the most crowded areas.

Foreign Visitors

The creation of an international airport in Nice several decades ago was a major move to draw foreign visitors, notably businessmen. The airport, now the second after Paris for foreign links, is being expanded. It had nearly 4 million passengers last year, and 10 million are expected by the year 2000.

The emphasis in Nice and the Alpes-Maritimes in general — with more than 30,000 hotel rooms, and more four-star hotels than any department in Provence — is probably the attraction of the business trade, which not only brings in large one-shot infusions of money but takes place year-round. The latest move is the building in Nice of a convention center, to be finished in late 1983, which follows the building of a similar center in Cannes, set for completion late this year.

Tourism officials also are seeking to attract more foreign visitors — the largest single group now is French — as foreigners are more inclined than the French to visit in the off-season.

The Var, with about 14,000 hotel rooms and fewer attractions for business trade, has a different approach. It does not have the long coastal metropolis of the Alpes-Maritimes, and tourism is concentrated in a few resorts with a great number of small, independent hotels, which hampers the widespread use of package tours.

The concentration of tourism in such highly built-up areas as St. Raphael-Frejus and St. Tropez severely strains the area's resources, while at the same time the economic situation has cut the construction of housing.

The Var suffers from the lack of a unified strategy to attract tourists, but there have been a number of experiments by independent groups. For example, a committee in St. Tropez has sought to promote off-season package tours, and an association of three-star hotels has begun to combine reservations.

At the same time, Var officials have tried to attract tourists to the interior, with promotional campaigns emphasizing the unspoiled beauty of the forest areas and the lower population density, as well as such attractions as archaeological sites and local crafts.

—KATHERINE KNORR

A Cost for All Tastes

ACCOMMODATIONS run from the sublime to the sortid, from the basic tent to three-star campgrounds (everything from pool to disco hall and restaurants), from dilapidated hotels to high-rise four-stars, from rented rooms to luxurious hill-side villas. Although campgrounds and gites (self-catering facilities, from cottages to apartments on the seashore is not cheap, especially during the summer, when the price of everything seems to be adjusted upward. Reservations are a must during July and August.

Hotels range from 60 francs a night with breakfast (hard to find and probably not terrific) to anywhere from 300 to 1,000 francs in luxury establishments.

Campgrounds range from small municipal areas set aside for tents to luxury facilities with yearly rentals for trailers. Some grounds are free; others can cost as little as 12 francs per person per day, but the larger ones are expensive.

The prices of gites vary from 250 francs to 1,000 francs a week. Rental costs of apartments and villas also vary widely.

For information, contact the Comité Régional du Tourisme Riviera-Cote d'Azur, 55 Promenade des Anglais, 06000 Nice, (93) 82.10.55, for the Alpes-Maritimes; or PROMOTVAR, 1 bvd. Foch, 83300 Draguignan, (94) 68.55.43, ext. 248, for the Var.



'FRAME OF MIND' Culture Varies, but Remains Provençal

TOULON — "Provence is not a country nor the home of a race," Ford Maddox Ford wrote, "but a frame of mind. To find yourself in harmony with the soul of Provence, you have to be a type that will not be painted when someone says that Mistral was a greater poet than Goethe."

With its harsh, sun-baked beauty and the sing-song accent of its people, Provence has made generations of artists dream. It has its ancient and its modern, its romantics and its realists, its local boys of all stripes and its legions of fervent expatriates. And it has its cultural joys.

If Frédéric Mistral, the sentimental latter-day troubadour and Nobel laureate, is loved for reviving the Provençal language, he is also attacked for having wallowed in the old and the romantic rather than leading a fight for separatism. If Marcel Pagnol, who put Marseilles on the map for hundreds of thousands of foreigners, is loved for creating his happy-go-lucky *pastis* drinkers, he is also derided as the Uncle Tom of Provence for portraying the Marseillais as a lazy good-for-nothing.

Golden Age

So what? It is all Provence — a region of heated discussions in cafes and lazy afternoons in the dusty country. The real Provençal is no more to be found than the real Parisian. If the real Provençal is not one of Pagnol's characters in a land where trains stop for the lazy game of *petanque*, neither is he a fervent separatist, as some more recent Occitan movements would have it. If Pagnol laughed at the Marseillais, he also wrote of a country he loved.

Provence, of old, was a much contested area, settled by the Greeks, taken over by the

NIÇOISE Cuisine Is Distinct

NICE — It is not by coincidence that the Cote d'Azur's most outspoken regionalist, Mayor Jacques Médecin of Nice, has recently had his book of *niçoise* recipes published. Nothing makes it clearer than the cuisine that the Cote d'Azur, or at least the former county of Nice, which includes most of it, is a region distinct from Provence.

Outsiders, and even some local restaurateurs now, tend to confuse *niçoise* with such Provençal specialties as *bouillabaisse*. The main *niçoise* soup is *pistou*, made with a paste of fresh basil, garlic and olive oil, which is also used as a sauce.

Pissaladière, an onion and olive relative of pizza, can still be found throughout the Cote d'Azur and is sold hot in Nice's outdoor morning market, along with the workers' traditional mid-morning snack, *socca* (a giant crepe of chick-pea flour and olive oil).

Pasta is a staple in Nice, al-

ENDURING APPEAL: Triumph of Sun, Sand and Sea

By Katherine Knorr

NICE — Parts of the Cote d'Azur are overbuilt and overpopulated, but France's long southeastern Mediterranean coast and its mountainous hinterland remains one of the most beautiful places in the world.

From the wide, sandy beaches to the rocky *calanques*, from the red cliffs overhung with parasol pines, to the dense *maquis*, from the splendid and gaudy *grands hôtels* to the close, winding streets of the old cities, the coast is dominated by three elements: sun, sea and wind.

There is a curious, baked quality to the air in summer, sun filtered through what seems a constant, fine white dust like pastry sugar, and a mélange of odors — from suntan lotion to olive oil to the inevitable automobile fumes — that is always dominated by the smell of the sea.

There is a mixture of the peaceful and the violent — dusty country roads bathed in gentle sun merge suddenly into the honking car-and-concrete violence of the big cities — a mixture patterned on the contradictions of the environment itself: The darkness of the forests bursts into fire in the summer; the laziness of crickets and pines is torn apart suddenly by the cold Mistral wind, which sweeps down the Rhone Valley, uprooting and turning over everything in its path until it churns the sea into a strange, milky green.

Coast Route

One of the best ways to approach the coast is by train. After one leaves Lyons, the flora and the architecture begin to change subtly, heralding the Midi — low buildings with faded red-tile roofs, and eventually the first twisted olive trees, and in the summer, apricots, and then cypresses, eucalyptus, *mirabelle*, lavender. The air becomes dense with heat, and perfumed.

Then the train takes a sweeping turn and there is the sea, a vaporous, gold surface that gradually turns blue.

The coast has always drawn tourists — the Romans had villas there. But it was most recently dis-

ting the season, the resorts harbor a sad carnival of hot, disappointed and lonely tourists dragging themselves from beach to ice cream stand to trailer park.

But no matter. The coast's charm remains. There are those



The beaches at Nice stretch into the distance.

covered by the rich and leisurely during the last century, who traveled from their native logs to the clear coolness of seaside winters; and then by everybody else, with the advent of paid holidays. The Cote d'Azur proper — baptized by Stephen Liegeard in 1887 — is only the coast of the Alpes-Maritimes department, but the coast really does not stop there.

It is true, as tourism's many critics say, that dull concrete edifices dominate many of the most beautiful beaches, and in the summer one must scramble to find room to lay down a towel. True that many of the restaurants are overpriced, and not very good. True that dur-

who love the bustle — the mixture of city and country that allows one to sun during the day and dance at night. There are those who come in the winter, or retreat to isolated villas. There is something for everyone.

Scenic Views

The coast is too many things to be defined. It is tourism, of course, the long concrete metropolis that stretches from Menton to beyond Cannes, an electrical fairland at night, a glowing white wall on the sea during the day.

It is Nice with its hodgepodge of rococo splendor and tattered elegance, shades brilliantly colored

but frayed and torn in the wind, its twisted and ornamented old facades and the ice-like facades of the modern. Nice also with its old city, its narrow, stairway streets, where the visitor is as likely to come upon a secretary in a polyester pin-stripe suit as a wine-drinking, four-day-bearded hunter of shaded doorways.

It is also the more rugged countryside of the Var, with its porphyry creeks and its scraggly *maquis*. And it is a series of small ports, with hundreds of anchored boats squeezed like commuters at rush hour, bobbing on an oil-smeared sea, masts like so many telephone poles. Ports with tiled sidewalks, huge *salon-de-glaces* extending parasol-topped tables to the edge of the water, and winding streets always going up.

Coast Types

The Cote d'Azur is the rich, who are seldom seen, cloistered in huge villas, with stairs down to the pool, and stairs down to the tennis courts, and stairs finally to the sea. It is also the not-so-rich-but-doing-okay, ladies in furs and dark glasses in the winter drinking eternal coffees while staring at something in the general direction of the sea: curly-haired, I-take-what-comes, too-handsome young men in rugby shirts and white pants; Parisian couples wearing glancingly new espadrilles.

It is the young, knapsacks and portable lunches, and it is the very old, who wear coats until the hottest season and then disappear inside, who stroll in couples along the Promenade des Anglais or sit alone in beachfront chairs, the old finishing their lives by the sea, budgeting their way through the restaurants and zigzagging along the highways in cars where the steering wheel is always too high.

But all of these people are from elsewhere. No matter how long they stay, they will always be from

(Continued on Page 95)

MEDECIN Nice's Mayor Adds a Southern Spark to National Life

By Mark J. Kurlansky

NICE — "In the life of a city, it is like the life of a man — if you stop being ambitious, you die," said Jacques Médecin, mayor of Nice, a fiery, outspoken politician with strong opinions on everything from cuisine to architecture to anti-Communism. Mr. Médecin draws controversy and seems to love the fights. "I am always in the opposition," he said, "... I don't care. I care only for the good opinion of the people of Nice."

For other French mayors, City Hall is sometimes secondary to national politics. But for Jacques Médecin (also deputy to the National Assembly and president of the General Council of Alpes-Maritimes), being mayor of Nice comes before anything



Jacques Médecin

else, in fact, many of the people of Nice seem uncertain as to which party he belongs (neo-Gaullist RPR).

"I love Nice with a carnal love as my father, my mother and my ancestors loved it," wrote Mr. Médecin, who traces his ancestry in Nice to 1512. He has been mayor since 1966, when he replaced his father, Jean, who had held the same since 1928 — with the exception of the war years.

The mayor has an instinct for controversy. To persuade people of the need to build parking garages throughout the city, he threatened to bring traffic to a halt by not enforcing traffic laws. He has strongly backed legally organized gambling but says he believes gambling to be immoral. He says that casinos keep gamblers "honest."

"Mr. Greene (author Graham Greene, a resident of the Nice area) would not have written so many books if casinos were organized all over the world because there would not have been the material," said Mr. Médecin. Mr. Greene has accused Nice's police and magistrates of corruption from organized crime — the so-called *milieu*. The mayor challenges Mr. Greene to prove the official corruption but does not hesitate to admit that organized crime is present in Nice. He blames this partly on "the proximity of Marseilles, which is the most corrupt city in Europe."

His enthusiasm for the native city is part of his local appeal. "How many cities in the southern part of France have you seen where people seem so kind, so sweet, so agreeable?" asks the mayor.

It is in his town that his drive

(Continued on Page 95)



"Socca" for sale in the market.



A fisherman at Nice on the job at dawn.

RARE VINES How Bellet Wine Survived

ST. ROMAN DE BELLET — A few stubborn mushrooms still grow in the dark, wet passages of the Chateau de Cremat. In 1947, when Charles Bagnis's father first rented the wine cellar, parts of which date to Roman times, it was being used only to raise mushrooms. The Bagnis family wanted to make Bellet wine, the only truly Cote d'Azur wine.

St. Roman de Bellet, in the hills above Nice, used to be known for its wine and was even called Bacchus at the time of the French Revolution. By the 1930s, Bellet wine had almost disappeared, but a small group of producers obstinately kept the production alive. In 1941, the government officially designated 1,200 acres *Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée* (AOC — the classification with the most stringent standards in the French system).

Today, there are only 100 acres of qualifying vines in the region. The six Bellet producers have been struggling to persuade growers to cultivate more grapes even though they find it more profitable to grow easier products or to sell their land to real estate developers.

To curtail such speculation, the city of Nice has classified the land as exclusive for agriculture.

Fifty more acres of vines have been planted but it takes four years for new vines to qualify under the AOC.

Still, the 26,000-29,000 gallons of annual production (like most French vineyards it was down a little in 1981) is, according to Charles Bagnis, six times the production of 20 years ago. They manage to sell 30 percent of their production outside the Cote d'Azur. But only half of this is exported to the United States, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Belgium.

If Bellet does not sell more abroad, it is possibly because the small output has made the price (30-35 francs a bottle) a little high for the taste. But, not surprisingly, it is perfect with *niçoise* cuisine and local restaurants (including the prestigious Chantecier in Nice) complain that it is difficult to get enough.

The people of Nice, as opposed to those of Provence, are red-wine drinkers who increase their consumption of rose in the summer.

Nevertheless, Bellet production is shared equally between red, rose and white.

The red and rose Bellets are made primarily from grape varieties unique to Bellet — Braquet and Folle Noire. The vineyards are at a high altitude facing the valley of the Var so that while they get the sun of a Mediterranean vineyard they get little of the heat. The grapes can mature slowly. Harvest is not until late October.

The reds and roses are hearty, with an average of 12 percent alcohol. The whites are a more delicate blend of dry, perfumed Rolle grapes and the Chardonnay of Burgundy fame.

Whites and roses should be consumed young, starting the June after harvest. There has been little aging of the popular reds. In 1971, when the chef of the Hotel de Paris in Monaco was retiring, he found two half-bottles of red Chateau de Cremat 1948. One was opened and tasted by Charles Bagnis, who has endorsed a long aging of the red ever since — if he could produce enough to make this practical.

—MARK J. KURLANSKY

CÔTE D'AZUR

INDUSTRY *A Region That Thrives on Tourism Wants to Broaden Its Base*

NICE — Tourism is the No. 1 industry in a region that was essentially passed by during the Industrial Revolution, and this is a constraint to any serious development. While it is the motor force for the important building indus-

try and for the services sector, tourism's seasonal nature and its vulnerability to general economic problems have led officials to seek a wider economic base.

Government and business officials have worked in three general

areas: drawing in new industry, revitalizing traditional ones and developing the interior rather than the coast. But this is by no means easy in an area with relatively little skilled labor, a lack of extensive agro-business potential, a bloated tertiary sector (about 68 percent of the working population in the Alpes-Maritimes), and a skewed population distribution that masses about 90 percent of the people on 10 percent of the land near the coast.

Furthermore, any industrial development must be careful not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs: tourism.

At the same time, the building industry, which employs about 14 percent of the active population in the Alpes-Maritimes and which is inextricably tied to tourism, has been hurt by high credit rates and the general economic slump, and more recently by investor reluctance brought on by the change in government.

Frejus and St. Raphael and Share Past and Present

Frejus — St. Raphael and Frejus wind like one big town around a great sandy beach, crowded and crazy in the summer, slow and windy in the winter.

Although each has a number of small industries and they are surrounded by orchards and other agricultural land, they are essentially highly built-up resorts with, be-

hind them, the *maquis* and great stretches of pink stucco villas. They are easily reachable by the coastal train, which winds along a stretch of red rock creeks before stopping at each of the small train stations.

Although both are Roman villages, Frejus — which draws its name from Forum Julii, and may have been founded by Julius Caesar — is by far the most interesting for lovers of ruins. It became an important base with an arsenal under Octavius (who became the Emperor Augustus), but was destroyed in the beginning of the 10th century by the Saracens and rebuilt in 990.

St. Raphael is a small port — both for pleasure boating and for commerce. The town itself is built on terraces and was in Roman days a resort for the wealthy. The Saracens destroyed the Roman villas, and after these invaders were beaten back, the town eventually went to the Templars.

St. Raphael was discovered as a resort in the 19th century. The port area is wealthy with restaurants, although some of them are certified tourist traps, and it makes for a lovely walk: tiled sidewalks, boulevards and beyond, the sea. Visitors can also see the Museum of Underwater Archaeology and the 12th-century church.

Longer-term projects would be the development of industrial zones in the interior for high-technology firms.

Although agriculture in the region does not employ a large percentage of the population (about 3 to 4 percent in the Alpes-Maritimes), nor utilize a large proportion of the land, some of the traditional products are relatively strong producers and exporters.

The perfume and essence oils industry makes up 28 percent of the Alpes-Maritimes' exports. In the Var, fruit trees, flowers and the like, which use 3 percent of the employed agricultural surface, make up more than 60 percent of the agricultural turnover.

— K.K.

ness leaders to expect layoffs this year of between 4,000 and 5,000 persons in the building sector, this in a region with an unemployment rate higher than the national average.

In the Var, apart from the long established naval civilian and military industry in Toulon, industrialization can be said to be light-years away from that in the Alpes-Maritimes. The department has a small labor pool except around Toulon, which already has two-thirds of the population and of the economic activity.

Offshore Equipment

The main heavy industrial activity is related to ships, and more recently to so-called offshore equipment, from oil-drilling to oceanographic materials, all concentrated in Toulon. This is a pivotal point for growth, but officials see a need to develop the interior.

Here, labor is a problem. For example, more than 60 firms have come into the department in the last six years, but this has created only a bit more than 1,000 jobs, according to PROMOVAR, the administrative arm of the Conseil General at Dragageur.

While several firms are involved in the high-technology sector — "the branch that gives us the most hope," a PROMOVAR official said — the region must look to other more traditional industries as well.

A number of pilot projects are being studied. One is a pig-raising venture that could eventually produce 300,000 pigs a year with high-performing new methods. The aim would be high profitability and eventually the exportation of the know-how.

Another project is for forest resources (280,000 hectares, or about half the department). The wood is generally of poor quality for industrial use, and the project's aim would be both to replant better-quality trees and to use industrially the available wood for everything from agglomerated boards to biomass energy. Again, the aim would be to export the know-how for what could be a typical Mediterranean industry.

Longer-term projects would be the development of industrial zones in the interior for high-technology firms.

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— K.K.



Grimaud house (above) was Europe's first practical application of phase-change technology. Below, house at Cogolin has phase-change material for energy storage on south wall.

SOLAR LAB *Region Ideal for Research*

NICE — Quietly, unostentatiously, perhaps more modestly than in the early days of what was called "the energy crunch," solar energy research has been making progress. In France, the Commissariat of Solar Energy (COMES) under the Ministry of Industry is going into its fifth year with the biggest budget ever for its research coordinating activities.

It is significant that the Paris-based COMES decided, in 1980, to locate its second home in the Cote d'Azur region. Its solar-heated building at the Sophia Antipolis industrial park is just one of a large number of solar-equipped installations there, including not only other organizations involved in solar research such as the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), the Scientific and Technical Building Center (CSTB) and the Energy Center for the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines but also a Dow Chemical building, an experimental house by the Compagnie Française des Pétroles and an experimental photovoltaic house by the OMERA company.

Research Goals

This represents a fraction of the work being done on solar energy on the Cote d'Azur, one of France's laboratory regions. The main reason for this is, of course, the sun. While it can no longer be said that a sunny climate is necessary for the feasibility of solar energy, it makes ideal research conditions.

The aim of a large part of the research is to apply solar energy to relatively northern climates such as the greater part of France.

"Solar is not part of diversifying energy. It is a means of conserving other energy. It is a strategy of energy conservation," explains Michel Rubinstein of CSTB at Sophia-Antipolis, which does research not only on applications of solar energy but on suitable architecture and development of systems and materials. The solar energy is generally designed to work in tandem with fossil fuels.

Solar Applications

The Cote d'Azur is a good region for research on private homes because there is an unusual density of them. Converting a home to solar energy is more difficult than designing a solar home and each region's local architecture presents its own problems of combining the practical and the esthetic. One of the greatest problems of Cote d'Azur architectural design is that they usually provide a shield from the sun, whereas a solar home seeks maximum exposure.

Numerous solutions have evolved. One of the most celebrated is the Grimaud house, an L-shaped Provencal home. An L-shaped greenhouse was extended behind the house, creating a courtyard and a ventilation loop through the two areas. Completed by the end of 1978, it was Europe's first practical application of a new energy-storage technology (phase-change material).

The Nice-Cote d'Azur Interna-

tional Airport has solar-heated water. The public housing authority at Cannes, following the success of two experimental installations, has decided to equip future public housing units with solar-preheated water, which can then be further heated when necessary by conventional means.

The city of Grasse, in 1980, installed solar collectors to supplement the gas heating of the municipal swimming pool for an estimated 70 percent yearly energy saving.

The Esso Corporation installed

solar energy last year in its Antibes asphalt plant to preheat water for the energy-intensive process (half the energy consumption of the plant) of making asphalt emulsions.

At La Baronne, experiments have been in progress since 1979 on the regionally important field of horticulture. In a joint project of the CNRS and the Chamber of Agriculture of Alpes-Maritimes, two greenhouses have been equipped with solar energy which recycles air and heats the soil.

— M.J.K.



Olives and olive oil from trees such as these in the Alpes-Maritimes are essential to the local cuisine.

Nice Has Its Own Cuisine

(Continued from Page 7S)

(120, Boulevard de la Madeleine) gives not only the style and spirit but the weight of the cuisine. An 80-franc (\$13.50) menu starts with *crudités*, a plate of local delights such as tomatoes, artichokes and fennel served with anchovy puree and a crock of olive oil, a well-seasoned head cheese and a piece of *pissaladière*. This is followed by a choice of stockfish, *dabre* or other regional main courses, followed by *merda de can*, or *gnoccoli* made with Swiss chard, and then dessert.

Regional Restaurants

Though the regional restaurants are concentrated in Nice (others include Lou Pistou and Barale), they can occasionally be found in other towns such as L'Armboldo in Menton (6, Place du Cap). In Grasse, a chef from Bordeaux, Patrick Boscq, has been trying to rediscover the Grasse cuisine in a small, pleasant restaurant on a stepped and twisting street of the old center (Maitre Boscq, 13, rue de la Fontaine).

But it is true, as local enthusiasts complain, that on the Cote d'Azur

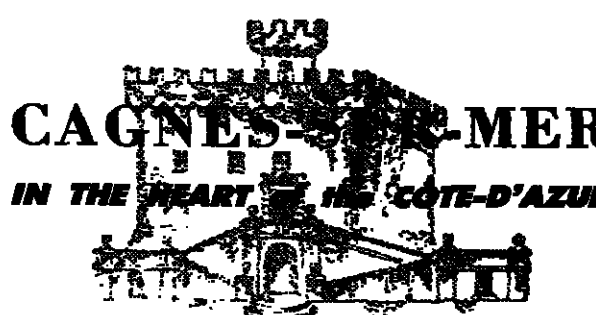
as in the rest of France, regional cuisine is out of fashion because it is traditional rather than creative, designed around sometimes irrelevant economic and agricultural demands, and there is less money in it. In the far more expensive, elegant restaurants that attract an affluent international clientele, regional cuisine still stubbornly resists from time to time.

Jacques Maximin, the Chantecler's young chef, who is rapidly gaining fame for his original style, said, "I start with the regional cuisine and say, 'OK, now what can I do?'" His ravioli with clams and scallops in a crustacean sauce has *meat* origins but no one here had ever imagined a pasta dish with a lightness and delicacy that is almost oriental.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY



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REAL ESTATE

Sales Hit Bottom; Upturn Expected

NICE—Real estate has taken a severe beating in the last year or so, with sales of new housing the worst hit, but a slight recovery is expected later this year.

Sales are "at the bottom of the wave," said Jacques Longuet, president of the local chapter of the FNAIM real estate agents' group.

He cited a number of factors in the drop, notably high interest rates, inflated prices and uneasiness caused by planned governmental reforms in rent and capital gains laws.

Some business leaders blame the drop squarely on the Socialist administration. Joseph Ippolito, president of the local chapter of the FNAIM real estate agents' group, adds, "Nothing is being sold anymore," which he blamed on government measures such as a new wealth tax. He said that any sellers did not need the money, and were holding out for better prices.

Property Sales
Sales of new housing in the Alpes-Maritimes dropped from a cord high of 3,260 in the third quarter of 1979 to 1,600 a year later (an average figure), and to a low of 1,000 in the fourth quarter of 1981 (following the national elections), according to a survey published this month (March) by the local real estate association, the FNAIM, an organization set up by the FNAIM and other groups.

The results were not quite as bad for sales of existing properties, sales of land, villas and apartments in the Alpes-Maritimes dropped 10 percent in 1981 from 80. Mr. Longuet said that the situation was similar in the eastern part, although the crisis had taken longer to develop.

The survey also points to a slight uptick in the kind of property sold, such as in the acquisition of private residences and a pullback in property for rental, underlining

uneasiness about government moves on rent laws.

As has been common worldwide in an age of combined recession and inflation, the slump has not brought a crash in prices, but Mr. Longuet expects prices of resale properties to drop because they rose so fantastically during the last several years—doubling, he said, between 1976 and 1980. "People cannot follow the takeoff of prices in the last several years," he said.

He expects an "operation truth on prices," but no dramatic drops. Nevertheless, he said, people "are realizing that, if they want to sell their property, they are going to have to make a sacrifice."

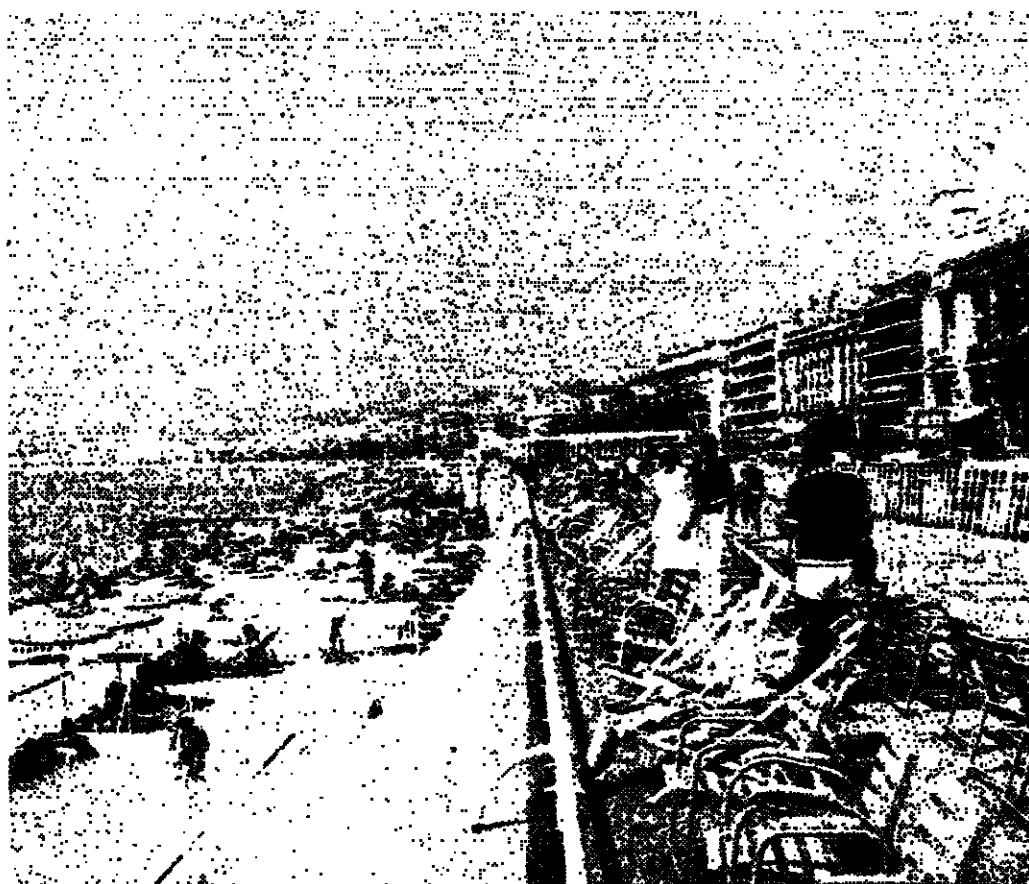
Future Outlook
The price picture is quite different for new housing, which is hampered by increased costs in labor and materials. "It is absolutely unthinkable that [new construction prices] would drop," Mr. Longuet said, adding that the result is that little is being built.

A corollary is that the mix of new-to-resale property has changed. While in the past there were more new sales in the Alpes-Maritimes, this was reversed in 1979-1980, with resale now making up about 65 percent of the number of sales.

The change in government does not seem to have affected foreign buyers as much as the French, according to the survey. The percentage of foreign buyers in the Alpes-Maritimes rose from 9 percent in 1980 to 12 percent in 1981, probably because of a retreat by the French.

While in the last year real estate agencies have experienced some mighty quiet times—and some have closed—people have again begun to contact agents. Mr. Longuet expects sales to pick up in the third quarter, if only because people who are intent on buying have held off will get into the market once the law situation is clearer.

—K.K.



NICE WALK: The Promenade des Anglais is a place where one can see—and be seen.

AN ENDURING APPEAL

(Continued from Page 7S)

elsewhere. The population of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur area has risen 75 percent since 1946.

The Côte d'Azur as a tourist haven is an inevitability, and also an aberration. It seems to be the opposite of everything that the rest of Provence is, and yet it is Provence, from the weather to the Provencal.

Coast Subtleties
Do not mistake the local leaders and businessmen for Provencal. They have the accent and the manners, but they are international.

What remains is the others, hidden, awash in a sea of tourists. Yet they are there, the way they might be in any village from Valence on down, the three old men sipping Pastis in a cafe with their hats on, and trading Mistral exaggerations; the dark old women calling for grandchildren or great-grandchildren in *patois*; the young swells who hang around the cities to meet girls but return at night on mopeds to small, isolated houses; and if you get away from the coast, the old goatherds, the round owners of cafes whose place of business is their own living room, the masons, the tanners, the weavers, the pipe makers—the people.

Up in the hills, there are villages dominated by the ruined towers of medieval castles, and great pine woods where the air is filled with the strident, incessant song of crickets. There are old stone farmhouses where the animals run free. There are abandoned buildings with trees growing up through what used to be a roof. There are great lavender fields and great mountains. Up in the hills, there are also villas standing in shattered silence, owners long dead, the inheritance fight endless.

—K.K.

CULTURE

(Continued from Page 7S)

centuries, paintings and religious art work were exported from Avignon all over France, and artists came to the city. Perhaps it was the papal city that attracted them, perhaps just Provence, which in later years attracted or kept at home the likes of Cezanne, Renoir, Gauguin, Modigliani, Van Gogh and many others, just as it drew writers, culminating in the early part of this century with the American expatriates who danced and drank themselves silly in coastal villas.

The kind of artists' haven that the Côte d'Azur was then no longer exists, in large part because of the invasion of holiday-makers.

What remains, then, is Provencal again. Mistral founded the Félibrige school (from *félibre*, the Provencal for poet), in 1854 to revive a language that had been gradually destroyed by French centralization. He left a tremendous work, and if more recent followers of the language reproach him his phonetic spelling, they generally recognize that he saved Provencal, which shows a heavy Latin influence, as a literary form.

Occitan—as the language is also known—has undergone another revival of sorts recently (although this activity is stronger in the southwest), with cultural and other groups who have restored what they see as the proper spelling, and whose attitudes sometimes tend more to the political than the poetic. They are the "reds" of Provencal, the leftists, as Mistral and his followers are the whites, the Tories.

And then there is Daudet, who wrote for the Paris papers about Provence and its characters and its animals and its climate. His stories are sometimes fables, but they are not children's stories. Some are funny—as the Rev. Pere Gaucher, who saved his monastery with a potent "elixir" but nearly lost his soul by overdoing the tasting—but they are also often sad, tales of an unforgetting sea and of unhealable hearts. But each of the stories leaves behind the faintest whiff of pine resin and dust and olive and sun.

—K.K.

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ART *Major Collection of Naive Works Gets a Home*

A black and white photograph showing a windmill on the left and a two-story building on the right, both situated in a rural landscape. The windmill has a dark body with horizontal bands and a light-colored cap. The building has a light-colored facade with several windows. The foreground is dark and appears to be a field or road. The background is a bright, hazy sky.

ST. TROPEZ *The Famous and Not-So-Famous Drawn to Mediterranean Haven*

But St. Tropez has more to offer, including the Musée de l'Annexion, an ancient chapel where paintings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries are displayed.

The 16th-17th century citadelle offers a glorious view of St. Tropez, and harbors the Musée de la Marine in its dungeon, where the visitor can see cannons, boat models and art works illustrating the town's history.

—KK

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March 24

الشرق الأوسط

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

French Franc Falls; EMS Shift Ruled Out

From Agency Dispatches
PARIS — Pressure continued on the French franc Tuesday, despite another round of interest rate increases by the Bank of France.

The franc hit another record low of 6.2740 francs to the dollar at the closing, and the franc was fixed on its European Monetary System intervention floor of 262.05 francs per 100 Deutsche marks. The franc had been fixed at 6.2450 to the dollar Monday.

The action by the Bank of France to raise its seven-day treasury discount rate, effectively the bank's minimum lending rate, to 20 from 18 percent had been widely anticipated. Dealers said the action had little effect on the market, with the franc remaining at the closing, dealers said.

However, the dollar later slipped back to 6.2475 francs on easier Eurodollar deposit rates as the key U.S. federal funds rate slipped below 14 percent.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors reiterated that a franc devaluation is not justified and the currency will be defended at its current parity in the EMS.

Aid in Bonn, a West German government spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has made no statement on exchange rates or his expectations, following his telephone conversation with French President François Mitterrand last week. The French daily Le Monde reported on the weekend that Mr. Schmidt told reporters there may be a mark revaluation during the summer.

Mr. Delors said all speculation against the franc is bound to fail since France can and will make use of the considerable reserves and means of assistance available to it from its European monetary partners.

Mr. Delors said Mr. Mitterrand has confirmed France's public sector deficit will not be allowed to rise above 3 percent of gross domestic product in 1983.

Recent press reports of a possible rise in the public deficit to 200 billion francs next year from the 96.5 billion franc budget deficit forecast this year were one of the reasons behind the recent run on the franc.

A statement released by the Finance Ministry said the overall public sector deficit, including local authorities, social security and the state, will be kept within forecast limits.

The declining U.S. interest rates earlier Tuesday that the country has no need to tighten its already strong foreign exchange controls and will continue to defend the franc through interest rate policies as well as drawing on foreign exchange reserves, using holdings of ECUs and taking up unlimited short-term borrowings available from its EMS partners via the European Monetary Cooperation Fund.

The officials said intervention by the central bank has been limited since Friday.

The declining U.S. interest rates combined with profit-taking to depress the dollar to the day's low of 2.3830 DM in Frankfurt.

In London, Eurodollar deposit rates closed as much as 1/4 point below Monday's levels as the federal funds rate in New York slipped below 14 percent, dealers said. However, the market's strength against the dollar put renewed downward pressure on the French franc, they said.

Later in New York, the dollar came under heavy selling pressure in response to a drop in rates, dealers said. The fed funds rate fell to 13 1/2 percent.

The generally easier dollar also helped the Belgian franc, which steadied in afternoon in Brussels against major currencies.

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Mr. Delors said Mr. Mitterrand has confirmed France's public sector

Chinese Seek \$900 Million In New Foreign Investment

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — China, in a bid for foreign investment in the renovation and expansion of its industry, Tuesday listed 130 projects for which it is seeking \$900 million in Western capital.

The government, disappointed by the limited foreign investment over the past two and a half years, said that it has selected priority projects with fast returns, hoping that their success would draw additional investment.

Ji Chongwei, a senior foreign trade official, said that all the projects had assured local financing, supplies of both raw materials and power and adequate transportation — all problems with past projects — and would get rapid government approval.

Mr. Ji indicated that the government believed these measures would overcome the hesitancy of Western investors to now to invest in industrial projects here.

All these projects have been through several stages of examination to insure their feasibility and desirability, he said.

The projects, which will cost a total of \$1.65 billion, constitute the largest industrial investment program announced since China began its economic reform in 1979. Most, however, call for the renovation or expansion of present enterprises rather than the establishment of new ones.

The foreign partners will be sought at a five-day conference in Canton in June sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The projects range from a \$150 million cement plant, whose cost would be repaid through deliveries of cement to Hong Kong and Southeast Asia, to \$1-million or \$2-million expansions of factories.

Some are to be joint ventures, with each side investing and sharing future profits proportionately, but in others China would pay back the initial foreign investment, including the transfer of technology and know-how, with a portion of production.

Two of the largest projects involve the production of photographic film and would require \$85 million worth of equipment and technology. The range of projects extends from wine making and milk processing to plastic zippers and carpet making to marble production and processing of rare earth minerals.

The electronics projects include the manufacture of memory discs, solar energy cells, microcomputers, acoustic circuits and videotapes.

Although total foreign investment in China over the past three years totals more than \$2.9 billion, only \$90 million of this has come in 40 joint ventures — of these, 27 are in operation — and the bulk has come from coproduction, compensation trade and processing contracts that do not add up to the economic takeoff China hoped for when it invited in Western capital.

Western businessmen have complained — and Chinese trade officials have acknowledged — that many projects have been killed by the bureaucracy here and that others have failed for lack of local financing, raw materials, transport and poor management.

ITT Sheds Units, Not Doubters

By George Anders
AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — After three years of streamlining, International Telephone & Telegraph is encountering doubts on Wall Street about its prospects for a turnaround.

On Friday, Carol Neves, who follows ITT for Merrill Lynch, reduced her 1983 earnings estimate to \$4 a share, fully diluted, from \$4.75. (ITT earned \$4.63 a share, fully diluted, in 1981.) She also downgraded her short-term opinion of the stock to "neutral," having previously termed it "OK to buy."

E. Magnus Oppenheim, the head of a small investment research firm, said he has been "left wondering whether management has a well-defined profit goal." Mr. Oppenheim has successfully picked out candidates for earnings recoveries, such as Esmark and American Standard. But he told clients in a recent report that for ITT, "it appears that there was no intermediate-term plan to initiate a broad asset redeployment program."

Even ITT's more successful insurance and telecommunications businesses have only modest rates of return, he said, adding that the downside risk would be very limited if management was able to convince investors of a new direction for the company.

Since 1978, the sprawling conglomerate has divested itself of more than 40 companies. By Mr. Oppenheim's calculations, that has meant write-offs of \$402 million, but cash recoveries of \$1.2 billion. Still, those proceeds have had to go toward debt costs, capital expenditures and dividend payments, which combined have exceeded the company cash flow.

Meanwhile, ITT's big Rayovision Forest Products unit remains on the auction block, and the company acknowledged last month that it was having

a hard time finding buyers. Mr. Oppenheim said he sees difficulties if ITT cannot shed the unit.

If the recession and high interest rates also take their toll, he said, ITT's usual dividend increase may be in doubt and he added that he is not ruling out a cut in the payout.

May Borrow for Dividend

Ms. Neves, however, said she believes ITT "will borrow if necessary" to preserve the 67-cent-a-share quarterly dividend. ITT's shares have been aided by a dividend yield of nearly 11 percent, though ITT's stock price is near a 52-week low.

She said she expects ITT's first quarter earnings to sink to 75 cents a share, from a restated \$1.25 a share the year before. (ITT has restated the past several years' results to reflect new foreign currency accounting rules. It initially reported \$1.42 a share in earnings for 1981's first quarter.)

In addition to the recession's impact, such other factors as foreign currency translation losses, high interest rates and lower capital gains will make ITT's first quarter difficult, Ms. Neves said. ITT's sizable operations in Europe and elsewhere overseas added nine cents a share to 1981's first quarter earnings because of currency translations.

But this quarter, she said, currency translations will subtract 15 to 20 cents in per-share net.

Tough Year Forecast

Additionally, ITT is likely to incur an 11-cent-a-share jolt from interest expense, she said. Smaller capital gains are also probable, she added, and for the full year, ITT may make less money from selling investment tax credits than it did last year.

"It'll be tough for ITT to have a substantial earnings gain without an improvement in the economy," she concluded.

ITT declines to offer its own earnings forecast, but a spokesman said some of the assumptions underlying Merrill's forecast of \$4 a share in 1982 are "open to question."

Nigeria Declares Measures Suspending Most Imports

Readers
LONDON — Nigeria, faced with a slump in oil revenue, effectively suspended almost all imports Tuesday by denying banks permission to arrange financing, banking sources here said.

Nigeria's central bank told banks operating in the country that they could issue no more letters of credit, the means through which the overwhelming majority of imports enter the country.

The sources said that this effectively cuts off imports. They said the drastic step was taken because oil revenue had fallen to \$800 million a month because of the world oil glut.

The most recent available figures showed Nigeria's foreign reserves were \$2.7 billion and its import bill in February was estimated at \$1.2 billion.

In a memo to Nigerian banks, the central bank also told them it would immediately stop processing forms required for the release of foreign exchange under Nigeria's strict monetary-control system.

It also ordered them to report by the end of the month details of all outstanding credits, which the sources said was aimed at determining the country's escalating debt.

Central bank officials in Lagos were not available for comment.

Nigeria has been hard pressed by the dramatic decline in demand for oil, its main source of foreign exchange. Production fell to 1.5 million barrels a day last month from more than 2.3 million barrels a day during 1979. And under a production-sharing agreement reached by OPEC members last weekend, it has agreed to a further cut to 1.3 million barrels a day.

At the same time, it has lost customers because until this week it was demanding \$36.50 a barrel for its crude oil, while Britain was offering similar quality crude oil for \$31 a barrel.

It agreed at the weekend OPEC meeting to trim its price to \$35.42 a barrel, but oil industry sources here believe it will drop further.

U.K. Jobless Rate Below 3 Million

The Associated Press
LONDON — Unemployment in Britain fell to 12.5 percent in March, dropping below the politically sensitive 3-million mark, the government reported Tuesday.

Figures released by the Department of Employment showed that 2,992,322 Britons were out of work in March, down 52,556 from February's 3,044,878, which was 12.6 percent of the workforce. Unemployment went over the 3 million mark in January for the first time in history.

The drop, the fifth in six months, was the largest of any month since September, 1979, and the biggest March decline since the current system of record-keeping began after World War II.

GM to Ask For Bids on Steel Supply

AP-Dow Jones
NEW YORK — General Motors said Monday it is going to ask steel suppliers to bid for its future business — a move that sent shock waves through the steel industry.

In the past, each GM plant typically ordered its steel from among a group of a dozen or so integrated steelmakers, often paying producers' published list prices. The new system could reduce the number of GM's steel suppliers to half that number and considerably reduce the automotive business of some big steel producers.

Last year, the auto market accounted for about 15 percent of U.S. steel shipments, with GM representing about half those sales.

GM's action is aimed at cutting its cost for steel, the major raw material for cars and trucks. In recent months, GM has gained limited price concessions from some suppliers, including steelmakers. But its plan to seek bids on its steel needs is part of a larger strategy to change significantly its long-term relationship with all suppliers to lower operating costs.

GM declined to give details of its move, saying that it was still informing steel suppliers. The company would say only that the bidding program will enable it "to better meet our future needs for steel, based on our smaller car design and current market volumes."

One thing U.S. steelmakers need not worry about right away is competing with foreign steel producers. Imports have captured more than 20 percent of the U.S. market.

But a GM spokesman said, "We don't have any plans to go outside our domestic sources" for steel.

NYSE Rally Continues For 4th Day in a Row

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Lower interest rates and a variety of technical factors caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close higher for the fourth day in a row Tuesday, the longest stretch of advances since 1929.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.13 to close at 826.67. Advances led declines by about 970 to 530, and volume swelled to 67.13 million shares from the 57.61 million traded Monday.

The first hour, with volume of 24.12 million, was the busiest first hour ever, topping the 24.1 million shares traded during the first hour March 13, 1981.

Analysts said the volume was swelled by a 3,035,000-share block of Diamond Shamrock at 20, making it the most active NYSE-listed issue most of the day, and a 1,074,000-share block of Tandy at 12 1/2.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said a number of statistical measures of the market turned bullish late last week, setting the stage for the rally.

Those measures included the Dow Jones transportation index, which has been rising, the level of short interest held by floor specialists, which has been declining, and the price of General Motors stock, which has not set a new low for four months.

Analysts said short covering also contributed to the heavy volume as investors who sold stock for future delivery on the expectation that prices would drop had to buy shares Tuesday.

Analysts said the only background news supporting the rally was a decline in short term interest rates. The federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, fell as low as 13 1/2 percent from Monday's close of 14 1/2 percent. The prime rate fell to 14 1/2 percent from 15 percent.

The Labor Department said Tuesday the real earnings of Americans went up 1.9 percent in February, the most of any month on record, a benefit of the moderating inflation rate and better weather.

The increase follows a revised decline of 1.5 percent in January. The department had reported the decline as 1.8 percent.

Wall Street got a big boost from news General Motors and the United Auto Workers union have reached a tentative contract agreement.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 23, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	Y.P.	Y.P.	S.F.	S.P.	D.M.
Amsterdam	2.4655	4.362	110.325	6.185	0.3015	—	5.801	19.20	32.31
Bombay	46.075	87.42	18.171	7.775	3.4737	—	17.073	—	5.48
Brussels	2.3845	4.30	—	38.14	1.822	—	9.645	5.20	25.20
Frankfurt	1.8220	—	4.30	11.249	2.3537	—	14.115	14.037	—
London	1.31430	2.37530	59.21	20.64	—	—	46.99	25.10	161.47
Madrid	—	1.3135	0.6211	0.1406	0.0740	—	0.3793	0.0222	0.2591
Paris	6.24	11.207	26.28	—	4.71	—	27.84	13.00	20.91
Porto	1.9713	1.2777	79.415	30.295	0.1446	—	71.84	4.2001	—
Stockholm	1.0013	0.5555	2.3977	6.2826	1.2148	—	2.6955	45.255	0.1333
Switzerland	1.5028	1.11444	0.61444	2.47228	7.0092	1.44813	2.9541	58.4395	1.2127
Yokohama	1.257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	0.895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	0.714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	0.133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	0.078	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	0.154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	0.194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	0.0141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	5.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	1.4525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.3611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1.257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	0.0223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	0.0223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	0.0223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

U.S. Prices 0.2% Higher In February

Recession Credited With Cutting Inflation

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose 0.2 percent in February, a 3 percent annual rate and the smallest monthly increase since July, 1980, the Labor Department said Tuesday.

Economists said the small increase was the product of the recession. Before the report was issued, some economists even predicted the combination of recession, a worldwide oil surplus and abundant food supplies might produce a small decline in the Consumer Price Index.

The February rise followed an increase of 0.3 percent in January and was well below the 1 percent increase of February, 1981.

Consumer prices rose 7.7 percent in the 12 months ending in February, the smallest yearly advance since the period ending in June, 1978, the department said.

Treasury Undersecretary Norman Ture said the reduced inflation rate is the result of a slower rate of money supply growth.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said of the inflation report, "We believe it's good news for every American, and it shows a steady decline in inflation over the past several months."

Lower Energy Costs

For all of 1981, inflation rose 8.5 percent, well below the 12.4 percent of 1980 and the smallest increase in four years. Most analysts are forecasting an increase ranging from 6 percent to 7 percent for all of 1982.

Tuesday's report said that energy costs fell, as did prices for new cars because of the rebate programs offered by U.S. automakers. Gasoline prices fell 2.3 percent in February after a 1.7 percent drop in January. New car prices were down 0.8 percent, following a 0.1 percent fall in January.

February's advance brought the index to 283.4, which means goods that cost \$100 in 1967 cost \$283.4 in February.

**WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPREHEND II
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT.
EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1982
\$100,000.00
MARCH 18, 1982
\$106,515.01**

after all charges
**EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1981
\$100,000.00
DECEMBER 31, 1981
\$237,214.03**

1981 Performance +137%
**OVER \$4,000,000.00
UNDER MANAGEMENT.**

For information call or write Royal Fraser & Ian Somerville, TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041, TELEX 040697173 UNL.

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TAPMAN

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Dfls 75,000,000

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

11% bearer Notes 1982 due 1987

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Kredietbank International Group
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

March, 1982

Republic of Austria

Issue of up to

U.S. \$150,000,000 15 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1988
of which U.S. \$75,000,000 are being issued as the Initial Tranche

Salomon Brothers International
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen
Orion Royal Bank Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG-Vienna
Morgan Stanley International Aktiengesellschaft
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

has been acquired by

The First Boston Corporation

March 18, 1982

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Marathon Oil Company.

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The Senate

Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday approved and sent to the

full Senate the nomination of Herman Nickel as the new U.S. am

bassador to South Africa. He is a former correspondent for Time

The nomination of Mr. Nickel

who was born in Germany but became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1958, was opposed strongly by the

National Council of Churches and other church groups that ques-

tioned his opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid.

that is, the policy of the

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Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Settle
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Chicago Futures

March 23, 1982

WHEAT

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Local bid minimums: dollars per bushel					
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Oct	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Dec	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jan	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Feb	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Apr	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jun	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	3.26	3.27 1/2	3.26 1/2	3.27 1/2	

New York Futures

March 23, 1982									
	Open		High	Low	Settle	Chg.			
MAINE POTTS, per cwt.							Prev. sales 1,340.		
SEMI-BL, conts per lb.							Prev. day's open 7.507, off 14c.		
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.04	500 lbv sz, dollars per lbv.		
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jan	33.01	33.01
Mar	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Feb	33.01	33.01
Apr	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Mar	33.01	33.01
May	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Apr	33.01	33.01
Jun	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	May	33.01	33.01
Jul	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jun	33.01	33.01
Aug	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Jul	33.01	33.01
Sep	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Aug	33.01	33.01
Oct	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Sep	33.01	33.01
Nov	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Oct	33.01	33.01
Dec	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Nov	33.01	33.01
Jan	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.16	-.01	Dec	33.01	33.01
Feb	7.20	7.20	7.16	7.16	7.1				

Selected Over-the-Counter

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مكتبة الإمام أبي جعفر

15-01-15

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